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Agence France-Presse

A wounded Israeli soldier being evacuated Monday from the Israeli border, after an attack by Hezbollah fighters in southern Lebanon.

Terrorist Killings Raise Pressure on Netanyahu

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Islamic guerrillas killed five Israeli soldiers and wounded eight Monday in southern Lebanon, adding to the mounting pressures on Prime Minister-elect Benjamin Netanyahu before he has even formed a government.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres traveled to northern Israel to consult with military commanders, and later met at the Defense Ministry with Mr. Netanyahu. Neither issued a statement, but the government hinted at stern reprisals when it urged residents of northern Israeli towns to spend the night in shelters, suggesting it expected retaliatory blows that could provoke Katyusha rocket attacks by the Hezbollah guerrillas.

Reports from Lebanon said that Hezbollah fighters attacked an Israeli patrol with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades. The Israeli Army said that the "terrorist cell" set out from a populated area, which would violate the agreements that ended the Israeli shelling of Lebanon last month.

The agreements, brokered by the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, barred attacks from or against areas populated by civilians. But a monitoring committee of American, French, Syrian, Israeli and Lebanese members, included in the agreement, has yet to be set up.

The attack in Lebanon came only a few hours after an Israeli couple driving down an isolated road at night were shot and killed from a passing car, allegedly by Palestinian gunmen. The bullets missed the couple's 9-month-old child.

The couple lived in the West Bank Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba, near Hebron, and their burial Monday drew thousands of fellow settlers. "They

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NATO Is Expecting Longer Bosnia Stay

American Troops Must Bolster A Follow-Up Force, Envoys Say

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Despite earlier vows that NATO's peacekeeping mission in Bosnia would end this year, a substantial NATO-led follow-up force that includes U.S. ground troops appears increasingly likely to remain in the former Yugoslavia well into 1997, according to alliance officials and Western diplomats.

"Privately, everybody agrees that there will have to be a military presence beyond December and it will have to be under NATO," a NATO diplomat said. "Nobody will want to hand it back to the United Nations, given the UN's record in Bosnia."

"There is subtle but substantial pressure building among the European allies for the Americans to stay as part of the post-IFOR operation," he said. IFOR is shorthand for the NATO Implementation Force.

"Americans are feeling the pressure," a U.S. official agreed. "And it's not even all that subtle."

North Atlantic Treaty Organization sources cautioned that no firm decisions on extending the Bosnia operation were expected until after the Bosnian elections, tentatively set for mid-September.

[The United States said Monday that it expected an international conference in Florence this week to propose a September date for elections in Bosnia and that it would be ratified at another time by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Reuters reported from Washington.

[Following reports of disagreement between Washington and the organization's official overseeing the elections, the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said that, "despite all the problems," establishing an early date for elections "will happen at Florence this Thursday and Friday." He added, "I then believe the OSCE will act in the second two weeks of June to codify that call."]

But lengthening the mission beyond mid-December would mark a policy change from assurances by the White House to Congress and the public.

"We have set one year as a deadline for withdrawal of these forces from Bosnia-Herzegovina," General John M. Shalikashvili, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told Congress in October.

President Bill Clinton, in a letter in November to Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia and speaker of the House, said American troops would remain in Bosnia "approximately 12 months."

And as recently as early March, Robert

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Ulster Talks Begin With Dispute Over Mitchell Role

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

BELFAST — Broad-based peace talks on Northern Ireland lurched into existence Monday, involving the British and Irish governments and all the major Northern political parties except Sinn Fein, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army.

Sinn Fein was excluded by the two governments, who insist the party can only enter the negotiations after the IRA restores the 17-month cease-fire it broke in February with a series of bomb attacks in London. The Sinn Fein leader, Gerry Adams, showed up at the iron fence at Castle Buildings in the Stormont area of east Belfast claiming he and his party had been cheated because they had a strong mandate of 15.5 percent of the votes cast in elections 10 days ago for places at the negotiating table.

Irish and British officials noted that the other 84.5 percent of the voters were represented as the talks opened in the drab three-story stucco-fronted Castle Buildings on Monday afternoon. But

For now, the Sinn Fein leader is playing a waiting game. Page 2.

the start of the talks was also vexed by a Protestant challenge to the chairmanship of former U.S. Senator George J. Mitchell, who had headed an international commission on disarmament of paramilitary forces and had accepted the invitation of the Irish and British prime ministers to be chairman of the talks.

Protestant Unionist politicians, led by the Reverend Ian Paisley, the hard-line leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, greeted Mr. Mitchell with almost gleeful effrontery, blocking his assumption of the chairmanship, forcing him to stay out of the conference room while they made speeches on why they opposed him, claiming he was the imposed choice of the two governments.

Prime Minister John Major of Britain said, however, that he was confident that Mr. Mitchell would eventually be accepted as chairman. The 110 peace negotiation delegates adjourned their first session Monday night, saying they had made their anti-Mitchell points clear, but did not predict that Mr. Mitchell would be formally rejected when they meet Tuesday. The Catholic and nonsectarian delegates offered no opposition to Mr. Mitchell at the closed meeting.

Mr. Paisley has called Mr. Mitchell "a crony of Gerry Adams." Other Prot-

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AGENDA

Olivetti Chief Wins Jail Cut

ROME (AFP) — The president of Olivetti, Carlo de Benedetti, won a reduced a prison sentence Monday in the failure of Banco Ambrosiano. The new term is four and a half years, down from six years and four months.

Mr. Benedetti had challenged the sentence on procedural grounds, and a higher court must still rule on the case, said a spokesman for Mr. Benedetti's holding company.

A lower court had sentenced Mr. Benedetti and 32 other accused in connection with the bankruptcy of the bank in 1982. Mr. Benedetti was vice president of Banco Ambrosiano for a brief period before selling his 2 percent shareholding in the bank for $50 million.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 9.24	Down 0.05%
5687.87	136.71

The Dollar

New York,	Mon. close	previous close
DM	1.5355	1.5368
Pound	1.535	1.538
Yen	109.145	109.275
FF	5.2012	5.204

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Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	1.000 Din	Malta	55 c.
Cyprus	C. £ 1.00	Nigeria	125,00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1.250 Rials
Finland	12.00 F.M.	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Egypt	£E 5	S. Africa	R10 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kenya	K. SH. 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	800 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zm.$30.00

On Thin Ice in Siberia

Facing the Voters' Economic Frustration, Yeltsin Is Running Hard in Vital Region

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

KRASNOYARSK, Russia — People in Siberia believe they are a breed apart, not quite like other Russians. In the local mythology, they are the cowboys of the east: tough, crude, direct, laconic.

"People in Moscow are like a different ethnicity," said Mikhail Uspensky, a Siberian writer of satire and fantasy. "Here, if you don't like someone you just tell them to get lost."

That is exactly what Boris N. Yeltsin is afraid of.

Heading toward Sunday's presidential election, the Russian president is facing a sour, surly electorate in the cities and villages that dot the Siberian forest and tundra. With more than 20 million of the country's 105 million votes at stake, Siberia has become a crucial battleground for Mr. Yeltsin and his main rival, Gennadi A. Zyuganov, the Communist candidate.

"Many people have a desire to punish the powers that be," Yuri Moskvich, Mr. Yeltsin's official representative here, said a little dejectedly. "They've never had this chance before in Russia. Now people can do it for the first time, and this could be expressed in many ways."

Spanning seven time zones and containing large deposits of natural resources, Siberia is at once the most integral and the most alienated part of Russia. While no one can quite imagine Russia without Siberia, Siberians often speak of Moscow as a foreign power — and not necessarily a friendly one. Moscow, in the view of many Siberians, is a far-off capital that sucks up profits from the region's gold, mineral and oil wealth and sends back little in return.

That resentment, as well as the region's history of exile, labor gangs and prison camps, has nurtured a people who are not especially fond of authority. In the past, that has worked to Mr. Yeltsin's advantage, especially in the days when he retained the image of a maverick who dared to stand up to the Soviet Politburo. But today, Mr. Yeltsin represents the establishment, and reformers and Communists alike are waiting to see on whom Siberians vent their wrath.

In dozens of interviews in recent days, voters aired their frustration at what they see as Moscow's neglect. Delays in salary and pension payments topped the list, along with the parlous state of some of Russia's mightiest industrial enterprises.

How many workers in the region have not received wages on time in the last year?

Yuri Grudin, a local lawmaker who is Mr. Yeltsin's regional campaign manager in Siberia's Krasnoyarsk region,

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Agence France-Presse

Russians and Chechens Reach Accords

A Russian soldier lighting a cigarette as he and a colleague patrol the streets in Grozny, the Chechen capital. Negotiators for Russia and rebel Chechens signed agreements on a cease-fire and a prisoner exchange, the first accomplishments in the latest round of negotiations to end the 18-month-old conflict. Page 7.

Q: Can Form Become Substance?

A: Yes. In Japan's Striving for Conformity and Harmony (Take a Bow!)

By Sandra Sugawara
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — One recent afternoon, Masato Yoshizako did something he had done hundreds of times in his 22 years. He bowed. And then he looked up expectantly at his instructor, a serious man named Shinichi Yamagishi.

Mr. Yamagishi considered the bow for a moment, then turned to 120 new employees of the Itochu Corp. trading company who were watching silently and asked: "What was wrong with that?" Nobody responded, so Mr. Yamagishi turned back to Mr. Yoshizako and delivered the answer: "You came up too fast."

"Many people tend to judge people on how they bow," continued the instructor. He explained that in Japan a person can send out silent signals about respect and true intentions through the nuances of a bow. A casual hello to a colleague is a quick bend to a 15-degree angle, a respectful greeting to a customer or a superior is a 30-degree bow. And then there is the formal "apology" bow. That requires that the person voice the words "moshiwake gozaimasen!" (I'm sorry) in strong, crisp tones while bowing quickly to a 45-degree angle. At that point, the apologizer should count to three and then come up slowly.

"If you come up too quickly, it won't seem like you are really apologizing," said Mr. Yamagishi.

Scenes like this one, which was played out recently in a large Tokyo conference room, are part of a critical ritual that unfolds in Japan every spring. Hundreds of thousands of recent college graduates stream into new jobs, and companies begin the process of molding the young adults into corporate men and women. Company instructors pick up where schools and families have left off and shape values that will carry the employees through life with their new institution.

To some foreigners, much of what is taught may seem oppressive or silly. But Japanese culture puts the highest stock in doing things the "right" way, no matter how trivial the distinctions may seem. While some younger Japanese are rebelling against these traditional controls as the country opens up to foreign mores, many more continue to swear by them.

Throughout the afternoon session, the recruits listened attentively, showing no sign of resentment or skepticism. Mr. Yoshizako, the young man who learned he had a flawed bow, was attentive like everyone else. "It's a good opportunity to me to learn business

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Argentina's Tax Crackdown Outrages an Army of Cheats

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Tax evasion has long been something of a national pastime in Argentina. With few laws and little government effort to prosecute tax cheats, many Argentines have openly boasted about how much they have defrauded the state.

That began to change with the election of Carlos Saúl Menem as president in 1989. He began an aggressive campaign against tax dodgers, sending inspectors to shut businesses that refused to pay and pushing a law through Congress that for the first time set prison sentences and stiff fines for tax fraud.

But many Argentines are now complaining that the government has gone too far. It recently announced that it would begin inspecting credit card bills and insurance policies to compare people's income tax returns with the amount of money they have been spending and the assets they have insured.

The government's plan to ask all Argentines traveling outside the country or making a purchase equivalent to more than $10,000 to present a certificate showing they have paid their taxes is perhaps the most unpopular move. The certificate must also be presented when applying for loans and for public utility service.

Argentines who do not present the certificate will still be allowed to travel outside the country and make large purchases, but travel agents and businesses are required to report those

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Sinn Fein Uninvited / **For Now, Pivotal Figure Is on the Sidelines**

As Ulster Talks Open, Gerry Adams Sits and Waits

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

BELFAST — Gerry Adams sat in a patch of sunlight in the tiny front yard of Connolly House, headquarters of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army. The white stucco building on Andersonstown Road in Belfast is caged by a double barrier of metal fence as a defense against attack, but on a recent relaxed afternoon the doors were left open so the breeze could blow in and "the lads" could wander in and out.

"How youse doin'?" Mr. Adams asked each of them, lapsing into the West Belfast accent he uses on his native streets, as solicitous as a ward heeler in Chicago at election time.

In between he picked up the thread of an interview, expanding on the need to arrive at "a strategic overview" in the unfolding Northern Ireland drama, with its twists and turns of ultimatums, elections, threats and promised peace talks always shimmering ahead on the horizon. The first round of political talks started Monday and Sinn Fein has been excluded.

"In trying to get some strategic overview, you have to be a wee bit philosophical and a wee bit patient," he reflected. "This is a very deep-rooted conflict, and people have endured and inflicted hurt on all sides."

The 47-year-old president of Sinn Fein is a study in complexities. What you think of him depends largely upon who you are.

To the Protestant Ulster unionists, who want Northern Ireland to stay part of Britain, he is a hated terrorist. To the British, he is the always suspect mouthpiece for the Irish Republican Army, the underground force that wants to expel the British Army and unite the province with the Republic of Ireland. To Catholics, he is one of their own, the respected leader of a movement that many feel in their bones is necessary for self-preservation, even if they do not always agree with its methods.

To much of the world abroad, he is an enigma — once shunned as a pariah for his background as a man of violence, then transformed by the IRA cease-fire of August 1994 into something of an international celebrity who shook hands with President Bill Clinton, and now, with the cease-fire broken and hanging in suspended animation, a vague shadow somewhere in between.

But few would deny that he is still the pivotal figure in the fog of Northern Ireland peace politics. That is especially true with the peace talks. If he eventually joins them — and at the moment he is distinctly uninvited — then they have a slim chance of success, even though a final settlement is hard to envision. But if he does not join them, they seem pointless.

In a wide-ranging interview, Mr. Adams returned again and again to the thought that history is providing an opportunity to take the first steps on a path to resolve the ancient warfare between the Irish and the British and between Ulster's Protestant majority and Catholic minority.

"I see myself as an Irish separatist, and so I would like to dogmatically face up to the British," he said. "But we've now had a quarter century of conflict. What I want is to be part of whatever possibility there is of getting people to sit around a table and thrash it out."

Asked if his call for "dialogue" was real or a tactical pause to gain ground before rebuilding the guerrilla army, he began his reply with a discursive description of the countryside he had just visited in Crossmaglen, a republican stronghold in South Armagh.

"I hadn't been there since I was 18, when I went youth-hosteling," he said. "I took a ferry across a narrow waterway and drove back up into the Mourne mountains, which are very majestic in their own way, you know. And you get a sense of just how beautiful this place is, really beautiful. And you run through rain, and then the sun comes out, the hedges were sprouting, and there was all the colors and the greenery."

"And now we're sitting here at Connolly House. And this place has been hit by rockets. And the other office I'm going to after here, three people were killed there. From Sinn Fein activists, we have buried scores of our own people and family members. Twenty-five years is a very long time to be locked into combat. So we're making our best bet at getting a negotiated settlement."

"Now if we fail this time around, of course we'd have to start rebuilding. But nothing would suit me better than to have a situation where we had a settlement which may be short of the republican objectives but which allows me and others to go back to the broad republican family and say: Right, we haven't got what we wanted, but we're in a situation now where over the next decade we can pursue, we can build our party, we can go on an all-Ireland basis, we can strengthen our networking. That's what we want to be able to go back with."

MR. ADAMS developed a gift of gab as a bartender after dropping out of school. He has a reputation as a long-term thinker from the days when he presided over bull sessions in Long Kesh prison in the mid-1970s. And typically, at the moment he is keeping everyone guessing about his next move as the IRA weaves its uncertain course between armed conflict and political struggle.

The IRA bomb that tore through London's Canary Wharf business district Feb. 9 was a setback, both for peace and for him. It signaled that some of the IRA "hard men" had lost patience with his policy of pressing for peace talks. It also undercut his credibility as the leader of the republican movement, and brought condemnation from Mr. Clinton and the other U.S. politicians he had so assiduously cultivated.

But now, according to journalists who try to penetrate the IRA's veil of secrecy, he appears to have regained his footing. His stature was enhanced when Sinn Fein pulled down 15.5 percent of the vote, more than its customary 11 percent, in the recent vote to select delegates for the talks.

Once again he has resumed his delicate balancing act: being confrontational enough to keep the IRA militants behind him and conciliatory enough to retain leverage with the Clinton administration and the Dublin government.

He professes to be nonchalant about all the U.S. politicians who are demanding that the IRA resume the cease-fire. Not surprisingly, he blames the British for the impasse. In part, this is tactics: When Sinn Fein is seen as more sinned against than sinning, doors open in Washington, contributions pour in from Boston and New York and his stock soars back home.

But he says he also genuinely believes it. He feels the British government of Prime Minister John Major has dealt in bad faith at critical junctures over the last 22 months by setting "preconditions," like the demand that the IRA must start to disarm before talks can begin.

"John Major's rhetoric is never matched by action," he complained. "And on one level I can understand why. One thing certain about negotiations is that there would have to be change. And I don't think this prime minister wants to preside over change."

"I think the British misread to some degree what is happening now. I think there's a dynamic for a peace settlement here. I see it all the time, and we in Sinn Fein have tapped into the popular mood which says: We don't expect everything just to disappear; we don't expect it to end out of exhaustion; we do expect it to end by people sitting down at a table and shaping out some new situation."

He has been asked so many questions so often that he rattles off the answers. He is a master of the sound bite and adept at tying up hostile British interviewers in knots. No one in the province is faster on his feet in front of a microphone or so quick to use humor to win over an audience.

Once he was delivering a sidewalk diatribe when he stopped abruptly and looked down at a small boy before him and winked. "What do you think of that, then?" he asked.

"Not bad, Gerry. Youse are on good form today."

Delighted, he grinned and shot back: "There's a man who knows good political sense when he hears it. John Major should take him on as an adviser." The crowd collapsed in laughter.

WHEN asked a sensitive question, he narrows his eyes behind the wide-framed glasses and fixes a gaze directly upon the questioner. He denies British intelligence reports that he was an active member in the IRA, rising to become a battalion commander in Belfast. He was interned twice, in 1971 and again in 1973, and in between he was one of a handful of activists flown secretly to Britain to take part in negotiations, which got nowhere. From the mid-1970s on, he emerged as a public figure, part of a group of young Turks who overthrew the old guard of Sinn Fein, arguing that they had been duped by the British into declaring a cease-fire.

Had he ever pulled a trigger or been directly responsible for loss of life?

He paused a microsecond, then said, "I think we all have been in situations where we have directly contributed." On other occasions, he added, he had spoken out as a calming influence and undoubtedly saved lives. "But in terms of the contributions which we make to the conflict, I do think we all have to accept and we ought to express regret for the fact that each of us has hurt and each of us has been hurt."

Is he religious?

He paused again. "I would normally say — because of the way these questions are taken out of context, especially by the British tabloid press — I would normally say, none of your business. But I'll answer. I'm not overtly religious. I do go to church. I do believe in God. And yes, I do pray."

How can the commandment against killing be squared with being a revolutionary?

"It's been written that the Catholic who is not a revolutionary is living in mortal sin," he replied, laughing. "I've engaged in public debates with the bishops on a whole range of issues. There's always an uneasy relationship. Parnell once wrote: Our religion we can take from Rome, but our politics we get at home."

The author of six books, including short stories as well as political tracts, Mr. Adams has a gift for evoking childhood. "Falls Memories" is a lyrical memoir of the Catholic ghetto where he was reared as one of 10 children of a laborer.

"It's difficult to get a handle on childhood memories," he said. "But I think I went through a sort of blissfully tranquil childhood. I enjoyed myself, a member of a large family in a very poor neighborhood. Then it's more of a shock when you find out all these things that are wrong."

He had republican roots, but he was not fully aware of them. His father was shot and imprisoned by the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the Protestant police force, in the 1940s. "I only discovered things about my family when I started to write," he said. "So I wasn't getting republicanism shoved down my throat."



Alan Lewis/Agence France-Presse

'What I want is to be part of whatever possibility there is of getting people to sit around a table and thrash it out.'

U.S. Welcomes China's Pledge To Join Ban on Nuclear Tests

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — The chief U.S. arms negotiator welcomed on Monday China's pledge to end nuclear testing and sign a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

"They said they were going to stop testing — period — after one more test," Thomas Graham, the special representative of the president for arms control, nonproliferation and disarmament, said during a visit to Kuala Lumpur.

"They've never said that before," he said.

China detonated a nuclear device Saturday at its Lop Nor test site in northwestern Xinjiang Province that registered 5.7 on the Richter scale.

China also said it would conduct another nuclear test before September and then exercise a moratorium on nuclear testing.

Mr. Graham, who is Washington's chief negotiator at the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty talks in Geneva, also welcomed China's conditional commitment to sign the treaty.

He said the Chinese statement went "a long way in the direction of what we hope to be the outcome" of the negotiations, and he said that China had agreed to the scope of the test ban talks, "which it was originally against, which prohibits all nuclear test explosions, period."

"However, they would like to review this after 10 years," he said. "It's not a complete change, but a very significant and positive change by the Chinese."

China, which is the only nuclear power conducting tests and is very secretive about its nuclear program, last week abandoned its demand that the treaty exempt testing "peaceful" blasts — if the other powers agreed to review the treaty in 10 years.

Beijing's demand had been a major obstacle in talks to conclude the test ban treaty by the June 28 deadline.

The other four declared powers have all backed the treaty without exception.

Mr. Graham's upbeat assessment followed low-key criticism from the U.S. State Department and a muted response from other nuclear powers about China's latest test, its 44th nuclear blast at the Lop Nor underground site since tests began there in 1964, Western records show.

China carried out two tests last year.

Mr. Graham was in Kuala Lumpur to talk about disarmament issues with Malaysian Foreign Ministry officials. He said the United States was still trying to narrow differences with the Association of South East Asian Nations over a regional nuclear-weapons-free zone.

ASEAN comprises Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Brunei.

The United States maintains the right of free passage for naval vessels that may or may not be carrying nuclear weapons.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Belgium May Cut Railroad Fares

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Belgium's health minister is weighing a plan to cut the price of train travel by one quarter during July and August to curb car use and prevent a buildup of deadly atmospheric ozone, Belgian newspapers said Monday.

They said Public Health Minister Marcel Colla had brought up the idea of financing 300 million francs ($10 million) of price cuts by raising the price of road fuels. Hundreds of people, mainly babies, the aged and people with respiratory problems, suffer each summer as high temperatures, high atmospheric pressure and hours of strong sunlight react with vehicle exhaust to raise levels of ozone in the atmosphere.

Ozone near the surface — compared with its environmentally vital presence in the stratosphere — causes breathing difficulties that can kill in extreme circumstances. Belgian national railways, Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belge, is due to give its views this week.

Air New Zealand Pilots Get to Nap

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (Reuters) — Air New Zealand pilots on international flights have been granted permission to nap in the cockpit, startling even the pilots' union, the New Zealand Herald reported Monday.

The airline said there were numerous cases of "unofficial and uncontrolled" cockpit napping on all airlines, and Air New Zealand wanted to allow sleep on a controlled, official basis. It was "better to have one pilot asleep during a period of low activity than to have both asleep in a two-pilot environment or all three asleep in a three-crew aircraft," the airline said.

Pilots will be allowed a 30-minute nap for flights to destinations further than Australia, which is about three hours flying time to the nearest point.

U.S. Warns Its Personnel in Nigeria

LAGOS (AFP) — The U.S. government has advised its personnel working in its embassy in Nigeria to avoid traveling outside their duty posts until further notice, diplomatic sources said here Monday.

The directive, issued by the U.S. State Department over the weekend, followed the assassination last Tuesday of Kudiratu Abiola, wife of the detained Chief Moshood K.O. Abiola, the sources said. Chief Abiola is widely believed to have won the presidential election in June 1993.

China will build 1,000 new hotels over the next five years to cope with an expected influx of foreign tourists, the Xinhua news agency reported. *(AFP)*

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WEATHER

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	25/79	19/66 pc	28/79	19/66 s
Amsterdam	21/70	17/62 pc	21/70	14/57 sh
Ankara	25/77	7/44 s	28/82	12/53 s
Athens	29/84	16/64 s	32/90	21/70 s
Barcelona	25/77	18/64 t	27/80	19/66 s
Belgrade	34/93	19/66 s	33/91	20/68 pc
Berlin	27/80	15/59 pc	27/80	17/62 c
Brussels	24/75	16/61 pc	25/77	14/57 t
Budapest	35/95	21/70 s	34/93	22/71 pc
Copenhagen	23/73	14/57 pc	25/73	14/57 sh
Costa Del Sol	29/79	22/71 pc	27/80	20/68 pc
Dublin	14/57	8/48 sh	18/61	8/48 sh
Edinburgh	14/57	12/53 r	14/57	9/48 r
Florence	29/84	18/66 pc	31/88	19/66 pc
Frankfurt	28/82	18/64 pc	28/82	18/64 c
Geneva	25/77	17/62 pc	27/80	18/64 pc
Helsinki	20/68	13/55 sh	18/64	13/55 sh
Istanbul	28/82	14/57 s	30/86	16/64 s
Las Palmas	24/75	21/70 s	26/79	20/68 pc
Lisbon	25/77	16/61 s	27/80	19/66 s
London	23/73	12/53 sh	19/66	13/55 sh
Madrid	31/88	17/62 pc	30/86	18/64 c
Milan	30/86	19/66 pc	32/89	21/70 s
Moscow	23/84	18/61 s	24/75	14/57 sh
Munich	29/79	16/61 pc	27/80	16/61 pc
Nice	29/79	17/62 s	27/80	19/66 s
Oslo	19/64	12/53 c	21/70	12/53 sh
Mallorca	24/75	18/68 s	25/77	19/68 s
Paris	29/84	17/62 pc	28/82	19/61 pc
Prague	28/82	18/64 c	28/82	17/62 c
Reykjavik	12/53	10/50 r	12/53	6/43 r
Rome	29/84	18/64 pc	30/86	19/66 s
St. Petersburg	27/80	14/57 pc	23/73	13/55 c
Stockholm	18/64	12/53 sh	20/68	13/55 pc
Strasbourg	28/82	20/68 pc	29/84	19/64 c
Tallinn	21/70	13/55 sh	18/64	13/55 sh
Venice	29/84	21/70 s	30/86	22/71 s
Vienna	30/86	17/62 t	29/84	19/66 pc
Warsaw	30/86	16/61 c	31/88	17/62 c
Zurich	29/79	16/64 s	28/82	17/62 c

Oceania

Auckland	14/57	8/48 t	14/57	8/48 pc
Sydney	18/61	11/52 sh	18/68	11/52 pc

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
Turning warmer in Chicago Wednesday through Friday, though it could thunderstorm Thursday. Humid in Washington, D.C., and New York City with a shower or thunderstorm possible each day. Seasonable through the period in Los Angeles with morning clouds, then afternoon sunshine.

Europe
Most of Europe will be dry and very warm to hot through Friday. London will be partly to mostly sunny and warm. Partly sunny and very warm in Berlin. Dry and quite warm across France, Spain and Italy. Hot in eastern Europe Wednesday with a shower possible, then turning dramatically cooler.

Asia
Mainly dry in Beijing Wednesday through Friday with partly to mostly sunny sides. Warm and humid in Tokyo with a shower or thunderstorm possible at any time. Singapore will be hot and steamy with a thunderstorm each day. Hong Kong will be hot and humid with some sunshine.

Middle East

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Abu Dhabi	34/93	27/80 s	35/95	28/70 pc
Beirut	28/82	19/66 s	29/84	21/70 s
Cairo	33/91	17/62 s	35/95	19/66 s
Damascus	27/80	11/52 s	29/84	14/57 s
Jerusalem	29/77	14/57 s	27/80	17/62 s
Luxor	41/106	19/66 s	43/109	21/70 s
Riyadh	43/107	23/73 s	40/104	25/77 s

Africa

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algiers	25/77	18/64 s	24/75	18/64 pc
Cape Town	21/70	8/46 s	19/66	7/44 pc
Casablanca	24/75	18/64 s	28/79	18/64 s
Nairobi	28/82	13/55 pc	27/80	13/55 pc
Lagos	29/84	23/73 c	29/84	24/75 c
Nairobi	24/75	14/57 pc	23/73	12/55 pc
Tunis	27/80	16/61 s	29/82	17/62 s

Legends: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bangkok	33/91	25/77 pc	34/93	26/79 pc
Beijing	35/95	14/57 t	33/91	19/66 s
Hong Kong	30/86	28/79 pc	31/88	28/79 pc
Manila	34/93	24/75 pc	34/93	24/75 pc
New Delhi	41/106	30/86 s	41/106	30/86 s
Seoul	24/75	19/64 sh	28/82	18/64 c
Shanghai	29/84	24/75 t	29/84	22/71 pc
Singapore	31/88	24/75 sh	32/89	24/75 sh
Taipei	31/88	23/73 c	31/88	23/73 c
Tokyo	22/71	18/64 r	23/73	18/64 r

Latin America

Buenos Aires	19/66	13/55 pc	22/71	13/55 pc
Caracas	30/86	18/64 c	29/84	18/64 pc
Lima	19/66	16/61 c	19/66	16/61 pc
Mexico City	24/75	13/55 pc	24/75	13/55 t
Rio de Janeiro	23/73	16/61 pc	24/75	18/64 pc
Santiago	16/64	4/39 s	17/62	6/46 pc

North America

Anchorage	14/57	8/43 sh	13/55	4/39 pc
Atlanta	28/82	18/64 pc	27/80	18/64 pc
Boston	25/77	19/66 c	27/80	18/64 c
Chicago	22/71	14/57 t	22/71	16/61 sh
Denver	31/88	13/55 pc	34/93	16/57 s
Detroit	28/79	18/64 t	23/73	17/62 sh
Honolulu	28/82	24/75 c	30/86	23/73 pc
Houston	33/91	21/70 c	33/91	22/71 pc
Los Angeles	31/88	18/61 s	28/84	18/61 pc
Miami	31/88	24/75 t	31/88	25/77 t
Minneapolis	28/82	16/61 s	30/86	18/64 s
Montreal	23/73	11/52 c	26/79	11/52 pc
Nassau	31/88	24/75 pc	33/89	24/75 pc
New York	27/80	21/70 c	28/82	19/66 c
Phoenix	42/107	28/82 s	42/107	28/82 s
San Fran.	20/68	11/52 s	21/70	12/53 s
Seattle	20/68	9/48 c	21/70	11/52 pc
Toronto	21/70	13/55 t	24/75	13/55 pc
Vancouver	17/62	11/52 sh	21/70	12/53 pc
Washington	28/82	22/71 c	29/82	20/68 t

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Brazil	000-8016	Indonesia (Indosat)	001-801-18	Philippines (PhilCom) ▲	102-611	United Kingdom (Mercury)	0500-89-0877
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Indonesia (Satelindo)	008-801-15	Philippines (PLDT)	105-16	Uruguay	000417
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THE AMERICAS

The Atlanta Way: Making Racial Goals an Olympic Ideal

By Kevin Sack
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — All across America, affirmative action has been chased into retreat by lawmakers and judges. But here in Atlanta, the private corporation that is staging this summer's Olympic Games has awarded almost a third of its $387 million in construction and vending contracts to companies owned primarily by minorities and women.

Experts on affirmative action say such numbers are unheard-of in the private sector. But to city leaders, the commitment to minority participation is a reflection of a political reality so entrenched that it has come to be known as "the Atlanta way."

Twenty-two years ago, after Atlantans elected Maynard Jackson Jr. as their first black mayor, the city pioneered the practice of encouraging joint ventures between white-owned companies and those with minority or female owners. Two decades later, even as such programs elsewhere are being attacked as reverse discrimination, Atlanta's political establishment still embraces affirmative action with enthusiasm. "Everybody who is a person of color in this country has benefited from affirmative action," said Mayor Bill Campbell, the third black to lead the city that is now 67 percent black. "The sad truth in this country, the sad truth even in the city of Atlanta, is that without our affirmative action programs, our minority businesses would wither."

In 1973, the year Mr. Jackson was first elected, 0.1 percent of the city's contract dollars went to companies with minority and female owners. Last year, the figure was 40 percent, exceeding the goal of 36 percent the city had set by statute. And these companies tend to have far more minority employees than do white-owned companies. (Black-owned companies here get far more business than do those owned by women or other minorities.)

When bidding to be host of the 1996 Olympic Games, leaders used Atlanta's history as the birthplace of the civil rights movement to sell the city to the International Olympic Committee, particularly to members from Third World countries. Now they say they have used the Olympics to demonstrate how the political victories won in the civil rights era can produce economic benefits, too.

Under pressure from Atlanta's black leaders, the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, the private corporation established by city officials to run the event, made it clear to businesses seeking contracts that it expected them to have partnerships with companies owned by minority members and women. While the committee never adopted formal quotas or goals, it used the city's 36 percent goal as a benchmark.

Companies that submitted bids with insufficient minority participation did so at their peril. Those that claimed they could not find qualified minority partners were provided with lists of names compiled by the Olympic committee.

"People soon realized," said former Mayor Andrew Young, a co-chairman of the committee, "that the team with the greatest minority participation was usually the team that won the contract if all things were equal."

As a result, virtually every new site for the Olympic Games, which begin July 19, was built with significant minority participation. Almost every purchasing and vending contract signed by the Olympic committee includes a minority partner. As of March, 32 percent of the committee's $387 million in procurement contracts had been granted to minority companies.

Olympic officials said this would leave a lasting legacy of biracial business relationships. The beneficiaries vary from Herman Russell, whose company, the H.J. Russell Co., the nation's largest black contractor, won a 29 percent share of the $207 million spent to build the Centennial Olympic Stadium, to Thomas Harris Jr., a black landscaper who was hired to install the stadium's track.

Six years ago, Mr. Harris founded a lawn care service, earning $8,000 in his first year. Last year, his company collected revenues of $525,000, most of it from his Olympic joint venture contracts.

Getting to this point has not always been easy. City leaders said it took some tough persuasion by Mr. Jackson, who was mayor in the early 1990s, to persuade Billy Payne, the Olympic committee's chief executive officer, that he should have an affirmative action plan.

Despite the success of Atlanta's affirmative action programs, much of the city remains impoverished. The city grew blacker and poorer in the last 25 years as white residents fled to the suburbs.

While the percentage of black residents in managerial and professional jobs has increased slightly, the percentage of black families living in poverty has grown from 25 percent in 1970 to 32 percent in 1990, according to the Census.

Many civic leaders worry that post-Olympic Atlanta may face deepening racial and economic problems, particularly if the private sector does not join local governments in providing opportunities for minority businesses.

"What will happen to the class of African-Americans who have been so successful over the last 20 years?" said Michael Lomax, the former chairman of the Fulton County Commission in Atlanta. "Is this city going to embrace them with the same kind of opportunities their experience warrants or is there going to be a glass ceiling for them?

"Los Angeles ended the 1984 Olympics with this tremendous aura of success. And a decade later it was a city in flames because there was still this deep divide between the haves and have-nots."

Clinton Taunted Over Gay Rights

200 Stage Protest in San Francisco

By John F. Harris
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Mayor Willie Brown warned President Bill Clinton last week that he would face protests by gay rights supporters if he came here, and Mayor Brown was right.

About 200 or so chanting, placard-waving protesters angry with Mr. Clinton's refusal to support homosexual marriages greeted him outside the home of Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California.

"We want a divorce, Bill," read one sign.

The small demonstration Sunday was a bland conclusion to a drama that began when Mr. Brown, a Democrat, publicly warned that there was so much anger among gay activists in this city that Mr. Clinton should consider canceling his visit.

The president said he would not change his plans, and White House officials found themselves responding to questions about whether they were glad to face protests.

According to this logic, protests would help blunt criticism by conservatives that Mr. Clinton has been too supportive of gay rights, beginning with his advocacy early in the administration of allowing gays to serve openly in the military.

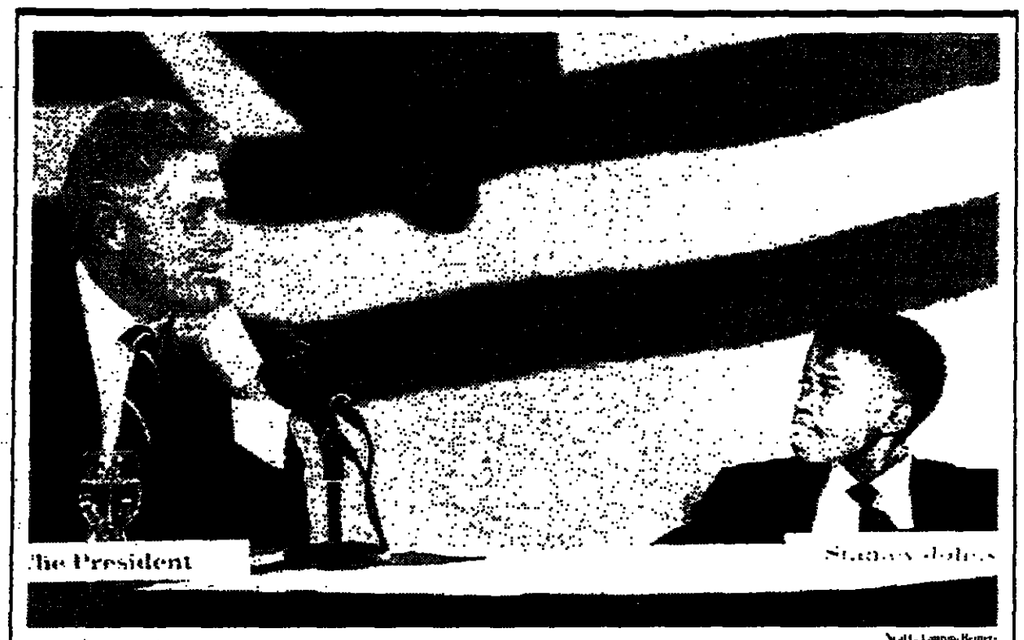
The White House dismissed this speculation as nonsense.

White House officials privately offered their own speculation: Mr. Brown's motive in urging Mr. Clinton not to visit may have been to try to ruin the day for Senator Feinstein.

He and she have been at odds lately, they said, and part of Mr. Clinton's purpose in coming here was to attend a fund-raiser for the Democratic National Committee at Senator Feinstein's home. The $25,000-a-couple event was expected to raise about $1 million.

In 1992, homosexual activists gave Mr. Clinton strong support. If he is trying to mute an emphasis on gay issues this year, he does not seem to be running from gay support.

"My administration has taken more steps than any previous in bringing the gay and lesbian communities to the table," he said in a recent interview with the Advocate, a gay-oriented magazine. "I am proud of my record, and it is a record to build on."



KID TALK — President Bill Clinton chatting with a delegate to a conference in Las Vegas on youth services.

Away From Politics

• **A 13-year-old white girl** has been arrested in connection with the burning of a black church in Charlotte, North Carolina. Authorities also were questioning three white men in connection with a fire that damaged a black church in Greenville, Texas. The Clinton administration has been seeking to reassure black ministers of its efforts to solve a series of 30 fires in the South over the last 18 months. *(AP)*

• **Gaps still exist** in U.S. higher education between minority students and their white peers, despite the 5 percent rise in minority student enrollment in colleges in 1994, nearly double the 1993 increase. A report by the American Council on Education said about 23 percent of high school graduates are black, Hispanic or American Indian, but they make up only 16 percent of the enrollment at four-year colleges. *(AP)*

• **A $400 million space shuttle experiment** last February failed because either a metal sliver jutting out of a braided wire or aluminum shavings on a reel mechanism probably punctured the insulation on a 12-mile-long cord. That is the conclusion of a board investigating why a tether connecting a half-ton satellite severed just before the line played out to its full length. *(AP)*

• **Anti-Semitism has gained strength** in the United States through a "breakdown of the taboo on expressions of anti-Semitism," said a study by the American Jewish Committee in New York and the Institute for Jewish Policy Research in London. The study added that "the use of racial and ethnic epithets has become a common occurrence." *(AP)*

POLITICAL NOTES

A Sure Loser in the Money Race

McLEAN, Virginia — Fighting an underdog's battle going into the Republican Senate primary in Virginia on Tuesday, James C. Miller 3d complained Monday that money was making the difference for the incumbent, John W. Warner.

Senator Warner, favored to win nomination to a fourth term, has raised and spent more than $2.5 million, while Mr. Miller has raised slightly more than $1 million.

"If I had that kind of money it would be all over," Mr. Miller said in a TV interview.

Mr. Warner flew to major cities around the state on Monday, while Mr. Miller drove the Shenandoah Valley in his red pickup truck. "His supporters tend to be the more elite, and my supporters tend to be the rank and file Republicans," Mr. Miller said in his TV interview.

Virginia is one of five states holding primaries Tuesday.

In South Carolina, Strom Thurmond, the nation's oldest senator ever at 93, faces a Republican primary in which his age is an issue.

Maine has primaries in both parties to choose a successor to a retiring Republican senator, William S. Cohen.

Arkansas has a Democratic runoff for Senate; and North Dakota voters decide ballot issues that include authorizing video gaming machines at restaurants and bars. *(AP)*

'Net Gain' From Illegal Aliens

LOS ANGELES — Using a novel approach, a Hispanic research organization has reached the same conclusion that many immigrant-rights activists have lobbied for in the past: That immigrants — legal and illegal — contribute more to California in taxes than they cost in government services. Rather than using a one-year data snapshot to determine the effects of immigrants on the state's economy, the study uses the long-range premise that most of the state's immigrants will spend the rest of their lives in California and that they will pay their share of state taxes over that span.

The study, by the Tomas Rivera Center, says, "The appropriate question is not whether the 'net costs' or providing services to immigrants yield a 'surplus' or a 'deficit' on an annual basis, but whether over the duration of immigrants' residence in California, the state is able to benefit from a return on these investments."

The center is a nonprofit public policy research institute affiliated with the Claremont Graduate School.

The use of the term "investment" is important, Rivera researchers say, because Governor Pete Wilson, who railed against illegal immigrants in his 1994 re-election campaign, uses the same language in justifying spending increases for public education in his proposed 1996-97 state budget.

The study concludes that immigrants are worth the costs and that California benefits from them. *(LAT)*

Clinton vs. Crime (and Dole)

SAN DIEGO — President Bill Clinton, armed with a new Justice Department report on border patrols, is resuming his battle with the presumptive Republican presidential nominee, Bob Dole, over who is most effective at fighting crime.

Mr. Clinton traveled to San Diego for a pair of visits Monday with local police to highlight community policing and to take credit for a drop in crime in California, home to the nation's biggest cache of electoral votes, with 54.

In conjunction with his visit, the Justice Department released a report Monday on the administration's progress against crime along the Southwest border.

The report said that since 1993, serious crime has dropped 30 percent in San Diego, 5 percent in Nogales, Arizona, 14 percent in El Paso, Texas, and 20 percent in Brownsville, Texas, all border towns.

The drop was attributed in part to cooperation between local law enforcement agencies and stepped-up prosecution of those who traffic drugs or smuggle illegal immigrants. *(AP)*

Quote/Unquote

Michael McCurry, the White House spokesman, after President Bill Clinton met with representatives of the gambling industry at a fund-raiser in Las Vegas: "I think a lot of these guys cover their bets." *(NYT)*

Homicide, an Urban Reality, Intrudes on a Hiker's Paradise

By Rick Bragg
New York Times Service

AMICALOLA FALLS, Georgia — The slayings of two young women beside a stream near the Appalachian Trail made headlines across the United States not so much because of who the victims were or how the killings were committed, but because of where the crime happened.

The reason the killings had such impact, backpackers and National Park Service officials say, is because they remind people who are already weary and frightened of crime in their cities and neighborhoods that there is no such thing as a perfect sanctuary, no matter how deep into the woods they go.

The bodies of the two young women, their throats cut, were found on June 1 near the trail in the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia, and investigators are still searching for the killer.

While Park Service officials believe the slayings to be an isolated incident and hikers say they refuse to let such horrors rob them of the outdoors, the crimes are an ugly reminder of exactly the kind of reality that hikers try to get away from.

"You don't want that horror to come out and touch you when you're sitting under the stars," said Steve Spriggs, a graphic designer from Atlanta who has spent the last few days hiking, canoeing and camping at Amicalola Falls, the southernmost part of the Appalachian Trail, which extends from Amicalola Falls all the way to Maine.

The homicide victims, Julianne Williams, 24, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, and Lollie Winans, 26, of Unity, Maine, were experienced hikers who had been trained as wilderness guides. Park rangers found their bodies near a scenic drive that runs through the park, some 80 miles southwest of Washington. They had pitched their tent near the stream.

Investigators have not said how long the women had been dead when they were found, only that they began their hike on May 21. Their deaths raised the homicide toll along the 2,159-mile Appalachian Trail to nine since 1974, when the modern trail opened. It has been more than five years since the last killings on the trail; in 1990, a drifter murdered a man and a woman in their sleeping bags in a trail shelter near Duncannon, Pennsylvania.

Those slayings, too, briefly raised questions about the trail's safety. But they were, as these seem to be, random acts and not the work of a serial killer stalking the woods, National Park Service officials and others familiar with the cases say.

"If this had happened on the Upper West Side, no one would be talking about it," said Brian King, director of public affairs for the Appalachian Trail Conference. "There is an expectation that this is a place of peace and tranquillity, and so are the people — that the creeps, the jerks, the socially marginal people of the world don't come here. But they do come. That clash of expectation and reality is driving the concern now."

Mr. King said there was no panic among hikers. "People are shaken up, people are bummed out," he said, but he added that there was "no sense of invasion or intrusion."

While many hikers said they were more careful now, they continue to use the trail. Investigators "told us from the beginning that they did not think other hikers were in danger," Mr. King said. "It's as safe as a month ago, a year ago."

Some 22 million people have used the trail in the past five years, and from 3 million to 4 million are expected to use it this year.

"I wouldn't hesitate to hike it at all," said Lynwood McElroy, 77, of Waynesville, North Carolina, a retired businessman and avid hiker who has used the trail several times.

It is a fact of life that, in several places along their routes, the Appalachian Trail and other hiking trails run near cities and towns, Mr. McElroy said, adding that it was inevitable that criminals would come in contact with hikers.

National Park Service officials, who have posted a $25,000 reward for information leading to an arrest and conviction in the latest killings, stressed that Americans were much safer inside parks than outside.

"The loss of any life is tragic," said Roger Kennedy, director of the National Park Service. "But if we're saying, 'Am I safe in parks?' the evidence says you are safer than you were five years ago."

"There is absolutely no justification for panic or anxiety," he said. "There is occasion for sorrow."

After climbing steadily over several years, the number of crimes in the parks has dropped in the last six years, Park Service records show. The total number of incidents of homicide, rape, assault, arson, burglary and theft dropped to 4,717 in 1995 from 7,009 in 1990.

Traffic-Stop Seizures Allowed

Not an Unreasonable Search, Supreme Court Rules

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Police generally can stop motorists for traffic violations even if the officers also are looking for evidence of illegal drugs, the Supreme Court said Monday.

The court unanimously upheld the drug convictions of two men who said District of Columbia vice officers wrongly stopped them on a traffic violation as a pretext to look for drugs. The two men said the stop violated their constitutional protection against unreasonable searches and seizures.

The court turned down the defendants' argument that evidence seized in a traffic stop should be allowed in court only if a reasonable officer in the same circumstances would have made the traffic stop.

Justice Antonin Scalia wrote for the court that the justices' previous rulings "foreclose any argument that the constitutional reasonableness of traffic stops depends on the actual motivations of the individual officers involved."

"For the run-of-the-mill case, which this surely is, we think there is no realistic alternative to the traditional common-law rule that probable cause justifies a search and seizure," Justice Scalia said.

Justice Scalia noted that the constitution does protect motorists against selective law enforcement based on such factors as race.

Michael A. Whren and James L. Brown were convicted of possessing crack cocaine, marijuana and PCP after they were stopped by District of Columbia police vice officers in June 1993. Each was sentenced to 14 years in prison.

The officers had seen the car pause for more than 20 seconds at an intersection, obstructing the car behind them, and then turn without signaling and speed away.

Police pulled the car over and said they saw Mr. Whren holding a plastic bag that appeared to contain crack. The two were arrested, and other drugs were found in the car.

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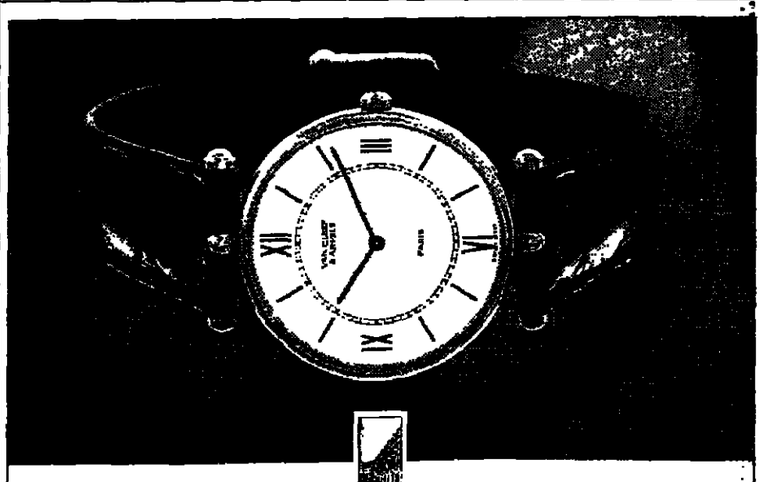
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The 'Fugu' Problem (Eating a Raw, Highly Poisonous Fish) Is Solved

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

KISHIWADA, Japan — For many centuries, one of the greatest and costliest Japanese delicacies has been *fugu*, or pufferfish. It is renowned for the possibility that it will leave the diner flopping on the floor, gasping for breath, and soon as dead as the fish itself.

A single fugu contains enough poison to kill 30 people, although no fish is on record for staging quite such a massacre. There is no antidote, and so — human nature being what it is — the only food regarded as more alluring in Japan than raw fish is poisonous raw fish.

The problem is that these days, knowledge of fugu and training of chefs has improved so much that a diner stands an excellent chance of surviving the meal. In each of the last two years, only one person has died from fugu poisoning, and that takes some of the interest out of the food.

"The fugu problem has come to an end," Kiichi Kitahama, director of a museum devoted to fugu, declared as he sat in an office cluttered with scientific and medical analyses of pufferfish. The museum is in a warren of zigzag alleys in this coastal town of Kishiwada, on the Osaka Bay in western Japan — a region that consumes 70 percent of the nation's fugu.

Mr. Kitahama, who also runs a fugu restaurant (no casualties so far, except for the fish) says that fugu has become so mundane a food that he will close the museum, making it a victim of the improved survival rate.

"I'm closing the museum because it had only one goal, which was to stop fugu poisoning," Mr. Kitahama said, surrounded by baleful-looking pufferfish preserved and mounted throughout his restaurant and museum. "Now there are very few poisoning cases, so the goal has been basically accomplished."

Mr. Kitahama said he started the museum after 176 people died of fugu poisoning in a single year, 1958. The idea was to promote knowledge of fugu and training of chefs so fugu could be prepared safely.

To be sure, fugu consumption is as great as ever these days, for people do not seem to mind eating a fish dinner that they will probably survive. But the risk has diminished to the point that it is now possible to eat fugu absentmindedly.

"I'm not scared at all," Masataka Yoshida, a

People in Japan do not seem to mind eating a fish dinner that they will probably survive.

48-year-old consultant, declared stoutly as he sat on the tatami floor in the Zuboraya Restaurant in Osaka and dipped his raw fugu sashimi into a sauce. "I trust the chefs in big restaurants like this, although I wouldn't eat fugu in a little restaurant."

Mr. Yoshida's trust is considerable, because, he said, he had eaten fugu liver — one of the deadliest parts. Selling or serving the liver is illegal in Japan, but customers sometimes ask for a bit because it is said to be the tastiest part and to do wonders for men.

"If you eat the liver, you get stronger and more virile," Mr. Yoshida said proudly. "I know it's supposed to be dangerous, but if the chef serves it, I'd trust him."

A tiny amount of liver also sometimes gives a numbing sensation, a very mild form of the paralysis that can also kill. Some diners find this thrilling, a kind of fishy high.

Half of the cases of fugu poisoning involve liver, 7 percent the skin, and 43 percent the ovaries, according to the Fugu Research Institute, run by Mr. Kitahama in conjunction with his fugu museum. Few people eat the ovaries on purpose, but fugu testicles are regarded as a great delicacy, perhaps the best way for a man to become more virile.

The catch is that fugu are sometimes hermaphrodites with both ovaries and testicles. Thus cooks sometimes mistakenly offer ovaries as testicles, unless they are well versed in fugu private parts.

The Japanese fascination with fugu is a bit odd because in most respects Japan is a risk-averse country. Nominally to protect the health of the Japanese people, although perhaps as a form of protectionism, the government even bans such common American medications as Tylenol.

The poison in pufferfish, which are also called blowfish or swellfish because when threatened they expand into an ominous round ball, is called tetrodotoxin.

To a foreign palate, it is not obvious why people spend $40 to $300 per person for a dinner of fugu. The raw fugu slices, or *sashimi*, have an interesting texture but little taste, and fugu testicles are disconcertingly mushy as well as tasteless.

Before they are allowed to prepare fugu, Japanese chefs must pass a rigorous examination that ensures their familiarity with fugu sexual anatomy. Fugu restaurants like Zuboraya in Osaka dispose of toxic organs in special locked barrels that are taken away to be burned by specialists in hazardous waste.

Japan and U.S. Agree On Broad Burma Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan and the United States agreed Monday to seek a regional approach toward calming political tensions in Burma, although they differed slightly on measures to be taken, Japanese officials said.

Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda told two U.S. envoys that Tokyo shared Washington's goal of preventing the situation in Burma from deteriorating after a crackdown there on opposition political forces.

However, Mr. Ikeda told the U.S. emissaries, William Brown and Stanley Roth, that Japan, the United States and members of the Association of South East Asian Nations should use their own approaches.

"Japan and the United States can join forces on the Burma question, because we share the same concerns and goals even if we differ slightly on concrete measures," a Japanese Foreign Ministry official quoted Mr. Ikeda as having said.

The official did not elaborate on differences between Japan and the United States, both of which have condemned the Rangoon government's crackdown on Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and her National League for Democracy.

Mr. Ikeda told the U.S. envoys that it would not be productive to single out Burma as a political issue at an ASEAN meeting in Indonesia next month, the official said.

Instead, Tokyo and Washington should take advantage of the gathering of foreign ministers and regional dialogue partners to raise the issue on the sidelines, Mr. Ikeda was quoted as having said.

Apart from Thailand, Burma's neighbors in ASEAN have voiced little disapproval of the junta's actions, calling the affair an internal Burmese problem. ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Mr. Brown, a retired U.S. diplomat, and Mr. Roth, a security expert, met Japanese officials on the first stop of a six-country tour to discuss a coordinated response to the political tensions.

Burma's military rulers, who took power in 1988, passed a tough law Friday that appeared to be aimed directly at the National League for Democracy. The law prohibits anything considered to be contrary to the country's stability.

Passage followed warnings that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's party could be declared illegal if it followed through on plans to draw up its own constitution for a democratic Burma. *(Reuters, AP)*



Amarnath Lakshmanarachchi/Reuters

AFTER THE DROUGHT — Sri Lankan schoolgirls and women wading through flooded street Monday in Ratnapura. Heavy rains ended months of drought in some areas.

BRIEFLY ASIA

7 Die in 3 Blasts in Pakistan

LAHORE, Pakistan — At least seven people were killed and dozens wounded Monday when three bombs rocked Pakistan's industrial city of Gujranwala, the police said.

The first bomb ripped through a passenger bus, killing 4 people and wounding 19 others. Almost simultaneously, two more bombs went off in the nearby Kamoke bazaar, killing three people, including a 10-year-old boy. The police said that at least 25 people were wounded and that the blasts destroyed two shops.

The bomb on the bus, which was carrying about 30 people from Lahore, exploded as it neared Gujranwala, 80 kilometers (50 miles) north of Lahore, the police said. *(AFP)*

Okinawa Chief Wins Majority

TOKYO — In a boost to his campaign against U.S. bases on Okinawa, supporters of Governor Masahide Ota have won a majority in the local assembly.

Of 48 seats up for election, Mr. Ota's camp won 25 on Sunday, an increase of four seats, the local election committee said Monday. The opposition, which includes the Liberal Democratic Party and New Frontier Party, captured 23.

It was the first time since 1980 that Mr. Ota's camp, which includes the Social Democratic Party and the Japanese Communist Party, has captured a majority in the assembly.

Before the election, Mr. Ota's supporters had 21 seats and the opposition camp had 25 seats, with two vacancies.

Mr. Ota advocates moving all the American bases off Okinawa in 20 years, but he has little backing in Tokyo. Even Mr. Ota's supporters are concerned that Okinawa's fragile economy could be harmed if the Americans leave. *(AP)*

Manila Allows Monkey Export

MANILA — The Philippines lifted a ban on exporting monkeys Monday, saying the Ebola virus that spurred fears of an outbreak in the United States was isolated to a breeding farm still under quarantine.

U.S. scientists found no new infections among monkey handlers at any of the Philippines' five breeding farms, and the virus, deadly to monkeys, was discovered at just one site, Health Secretary Carmencita Reodica said. Only Ferlite Scientific Research Inc., where six infections were detected by American Ebola experts, remained covered by the export moratorium, she said. *(AP)*

For the Record

TOKYO — Emperor Akihito will work a limited schedule over the next 10 days as he recovers from an inner ear infection, an Imperial Household spokesman said Monday. The 62-year-old emperor was diagnosed with the infection Friday, after suffering from a bout of dizziness that forced him to cancel a meeting with a senior government official. *(AP)*

VOICES From Asia

Dawa Norbu Sherpa, president of the Nepal Mountaineering Association, co-sponsor of an expedition to remove litter from Mount Everest: "Everest, like other Himalayas, has deep religious values, and cultural sentiments are attached with it. It is saddening that garbage is dumped on such holy and beautiful places. We must keep them clean." *(Reuters)*

John Chang, Taiwan's new foreign minister, pledging to maintain the island's effort to join the United Nations and raise its profile despite China's opposition: "We need to push for participation in the United Nations in order to reveal the reality of the Republic of China's existence. We also need to let the entire world know that the 'one China' advocated by mainland China is not the People's Republic of China and that mainland China does not exercise jurisdiction power." *(Reuters)*

With 13 Dead, a Nasty Campaign Ends in Bangladesh

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DHAKA, Bangladesh — One of the toughest election campaigns in Bangladesh's history ended Monday with 13 dead, hundreds injured and no clear front-runner in the voting Wednesday.

From midnight Monday, the Bangladesh Nationalist Party leader, Khalida Zia, a former prime minister, and her rival Sheikh Hasina Wazed of the Awami League, were required by law to end their campaigning.

More than 100 Western and Asian observers are in Bangladesh to watch the voting, which takes place four months after the Nationalist Party won elections that were boycotted by the main opposition.

Begum Zia resigned as prime minister in March to allow new elections under a caretaker government after opposition parties, led by Sheikh Hasina's Awami League, charged that impartial elections were impossible with Begum Zia in power.

The latest fatality in the campaign was a Nationalist Party activist killed late Sunday in the southern district of Bhola during clashes with Awami League supporters trying to storm his party's election headquarters, the police said.

The caretaker government has warned of severe action against troublemakers and it insists the sporadic trouble has not stopped the completion of preparations for voting in the 300 parliamentary constituencies by the election commission.

Mohammed Habibur Rahman, who heads the caretaker government, has ordered 400,000 policemen and militia, backed by 40,000 regular troops, to keep order during and after the polling.

The two main parties have accused each other of trying to grab power "at any cost," but the election Wednesday is widely expected to produce a hung Parliament.

That could leave two smaller parties — the Jatiya Dal of a deposed former president, Hussain Mohammed Ershad, who is now in jail, and the fundamentalist Islamic Society party — deciding which of the two women will rule.

The Supreme Court rejected on Monday a plea by Mr. Ershad to make an election campaign speech from prison. *(AFP, Reuters)*

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11-6-96

ASEAN-China Meeting Moves Forward on Spratlys

Agence France-Presse

BUKITTINGGI, Indonesia — Officials from China and the Association of South East Asian Nations met Monday to discuss rival claims to the Spratly Islands, and an official said afterward that progress had been made.

That potential flashpoint in the South China Sea, together with ASEAN's blueprint for a nuclear-weapons-free Southeast Asia, figured prominently in the talks, said the meeting's co-chairman, Izhar Ibrahim.

"On the South China Sea, there is progress in the position of the People's Republic of China," Mr. Ibrahim said after the meeting ended.

"Now it seems to me, they are more open in having a dialogue with ASEAN," he added.

Details of the apparent Chinese flexibility were sketchy, but sources at the meeting said Beijing's delegation, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Tang Jia Xuan, raised the possibility of an exchange of views among experts on maritime law.

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EUROPE

U.K. Makes Goodwill Gesture in Feud With Europe

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — Britain, which vowed to block European Union decisions until its partners lifted a worldwide ban on British beef exports, allowed two key measures to go through Monday as millions of European consumers continued to shun beef no matter where it comes from for fear of catching a fatal brain disease.

Malcolm Rifkind, the British foreign secretary, said at a meeting of EU foreign ministers in Luxembourg that Britain had decided to show its goodwill by voting for a European trade pact with Algeria and an agreement to provide $3.6 million from the Union for elections in Bosnia.

At a similar meeting last week, the British let pass an accord giving Slovenia an agreement of association with the EU.

But in accordance with the policy of "noncooperation," intended to pressure the Union to lift the ban on British beef, Mr. Rifkind blocked 14 other measures Monday that required unanimous agreement among the 15 EU countries. Most were declaratory statements, like a condemnation of Indonesian policy in its rebellious East Timor Province.

The last few weeks have not been a crucial decision-making period for the Union, weakening the effect of the British blocking tactics. Ironically, some of the measures blocked by the British were ones they had long been pushing for, such as approval of a plan for inspectors to carry out spot checks for fraud and waste on European programs in member states.

But Prime Minister John Major, whose Conservative Party has a one-vote majority in Parliament and is running far behind the opposition Labor Party on the eve of next year's parliamentary elections, has wrapped himself in the Union Jack to do battle against a favorite Conservative target: the meddling bureaucracy in Brussels.

The European Union imposed the beef ban on March 27 after the British government conceded that eating food products made from diseased cattle was the most likely explanation for the unusual occurrence of a degenerative brain disease in less than a score of young adult patients in Britain.

Several cases of the disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob syndrome, have also been identified in France. Government experts in both countries have said the most likely explanation is that the victims had eaten beef from cattle with "mad cow" disease, or bovine spongiform encephalopathy.

The British government banned farmers from giving cattle feed containing animal waste products, thought to be the source of the disease, but there have been persistent reports that some English farmers continued this practice.

In France, Germany, Sweden, and many other European countries, consumers would be highly unlikely to buy British beef products even if their EU partners gave in and lifted the export ban, most experts agreed.

The Dutch foreign minister, Hans van Mierlo, berated Britain on Monday for thinking that it was the only country hurt by the crisis. But Mr. van Mierlo said that a plan allowing the European Commission to produce a framework for eradicating the cattle disease could be agreed on in short order if Britain ended its obstructionism.

The problem is that there is no plan in sight that would allow British farmers to start exporting beef again at any time in the foreseeable future.

The Commission voted last week to ease the ban on exports of gelatin, tallow and semen, but over the objections of German officials.

A unilateral German ban would be illegal under the EU Common Agricultural Policy. It would also probably be extremely popular. In France, where the opposition Socialist Party is denouncing the government for not supporting the ban on British beef more vigorously, consumer groups have also called for a unilateral ban.

4 Die as Hydrofoil Flips in Naples Bay

The Associated Press

NAPLES — A hydrofoil carrying commuters hit a reef in the fog and overturned Monday off a small island in the Bay of Naples, killing four people and tossing scores of passengers into the sea.

The dead, all Italians, included sisters aged 75 and 62, another woman 69 and a man 70, about hospital officials said. About 50 people were treated for minor injuries.

The high-speed boat began its morning run by taking aboard about 90 commuters headed for Naples from the resort island of Ischia, then took on about 60 more passengers from Procida, a small island closer to shore.

The boat hit the reef just after pulling away from Procida's dock.

A Flurry of Objections Blurs EU's TV Picture

One Official 'More Confused Than Optimistic'

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Virtually no one is happy with Europe's current system of nonbinding quotas on foreign television programming. But efforts to bridge the European Union's cultural divide with compromise legislation is alienating as many people as it appeases.

A series of last-minute objections threatened to undermine the proposed legislation on the eve of a crucial meeting Tuesday of EU culture ministers in Luxembourg. Failure to agree on the plan could bring a bitter end to 18 months of tough negotiations and trigger a fresh battle between Europe's French-led cultural protectionists and a liberal bloc led by Germany and Britain.

The biggest surprise came from Italy, a country that until now had been more concerned about the dominance of former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's television empire than quotas limiting Hollywood programming.

The new government of Prime Minister Romano Prodi, which will chair the Luxembourg meeting, jolted its EU partners shortly after taking office last month by hinting that it might withhold its support, a move that EU officials said would effectively block approval of the legislation.

Italian officials said they wanted the 15 EU governments to give more consideration to a raft of amendments proposed by the European Parliament in February, including one that would transform today's nonbinding quotas into a legal obligation to show at least 51 percent European programming.

In addition, France has made a late push for two changes that would extend quotas to new consumer-controlled services such as video on demand and prevent broadcasters from moving abroad to escape the reach of French quotas, which are tighter than the European regime.

Sweden and Finland, which both oppose mandatory quotas, have parted company from laissez-faire allies like Britain, Germany and the Netherlands to demand tighter curbs on advertising aimed at children and promoting alcohol, which they both ban.

The objections underscored the continuing political sensitivity of broadcasting regulation. The issue nearly scuppered the 1993 world trade talks when the United States sought to end Europe's quotas, and it has divided the Union since late 1994, when France launched a campaign to tighten the quotas.

Acknowledging their deep divisions, EU culture ministers essentially agreed to call a truce last November and simply propose extending indefinitely the current system of nonbinding quotas, along with some other modest regulatory simplifications. Most countries continue to favor that approach, not out of enthusiasm but because failure would raise fresh political uncertainty that could deter investment in growth areas like digital television and online services.

"You need a common position quickly because new services are coming very fast," an Italian official said.

The European Parliament stirred the pot in February, however, by calling for some 60 amendments — ranging from making quotas mandatory to restricting advertising and requiring a so-called V-chip to screen out violent or sexual material unsuitable for children.

EU governments have since filed numerous objections to various parts of the compromise, leading many EU officials to estimate the prospects for an agreement at no more than 50-50.

"I'm more confused than optimistic," a Swedish official said.

Italy poses the greatest obstacle because it has expressed reservations about the entire legislative package. Although EU officials said Rome hinted at flexibility at a preparatory meeting Friday, they said the government was under strong pressure from Luciana Castellina, head of the European Parliament's culture committee. Mrs. Castellina spearheaded Parliament's drive for tighter quotas and is a former Communist, a member of Mr. Prodi's governing Olive Tree coalition.

Whatever the outcome, officials noted that the legislation would not fall victim to London's policy of obstruction over "mad cow" disease because it is subject only to majority vote, not unanimity.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Rights Court Faults Britain

BRUSSELS — The European Court of Human Rights ruled Monday that Britain acted illegally by denying legal aid to a man jailed for failing to pay a £355 tax bill.

But the Strasbourg-based court ruled Britain did not have to pay compensation to the man, Stephen Benham. The judgment could protect the British government from being forced to pay compensation in other cases linked to nonpayment of the contentious poll tax introduced in 1990.

In the tax case, Mr. Benham was jailed for 30 days in 1991 for refusing to pay the tax. He claimed he was following an alternative life-style, living in a car and tent, and should therefore be exempt from the housing tax. The court ruled Britain had been within its rights to jail Mr. Benham for nonpayment of taxes. *(AP)*

Greece Studies Aegean Force

ATHENS — Greece said Monday that it would soon make a decision on ordering new weapons to face Turkish actions in the Aegean Sea and that it would continue to block European Union funds for Ankara.

The ordering of new weapons "will be discussed in the next cabinet meeting for foreign policy and defense, which will take place soon," the government spokesman, Dimitris Reppas, told reporters.

Mr. Reppas did not say what kind of weapons Greece would buy, but government sources said they would include fighter aircraft. *(Reuters)*

EU Debates Fishing Cuts

LUXEMBOURG The European Union governments on Monday debated proposals for deep cuts in fishing fleets to safeguard the future of the EU fishing sector and the stocks on which they depend.

But at a fisheries ministers' meeting, the European Commission's proposal for cuts of up to 40 percent over six years are strongly opposed by Britain, the Netherlands and Ireland.

If approved, they mean a halving of Britain's 10,000-member fleet by the year 2002, British officials said. *(AP)*

2 Basque Politicians Held

MADRID — Two Basque politicians were arrested and ordered to testify Monday about their allegations that riot police killed a pro-independence demonstrator with rubber bullets.

Rufi Etxebarria and Joseba Alvarez, executive board members of the radical Herri Batasuna party, were to be questioned in the northern city of Bilbao, said a spokesman for the interior department of the Basque regional government.

A regional court judge ordered the arrests after Mr. Etxebarria and Mr. Alvarez ignored two previous summons on charges of slandering the Basque police. *(AP)*

Calendar

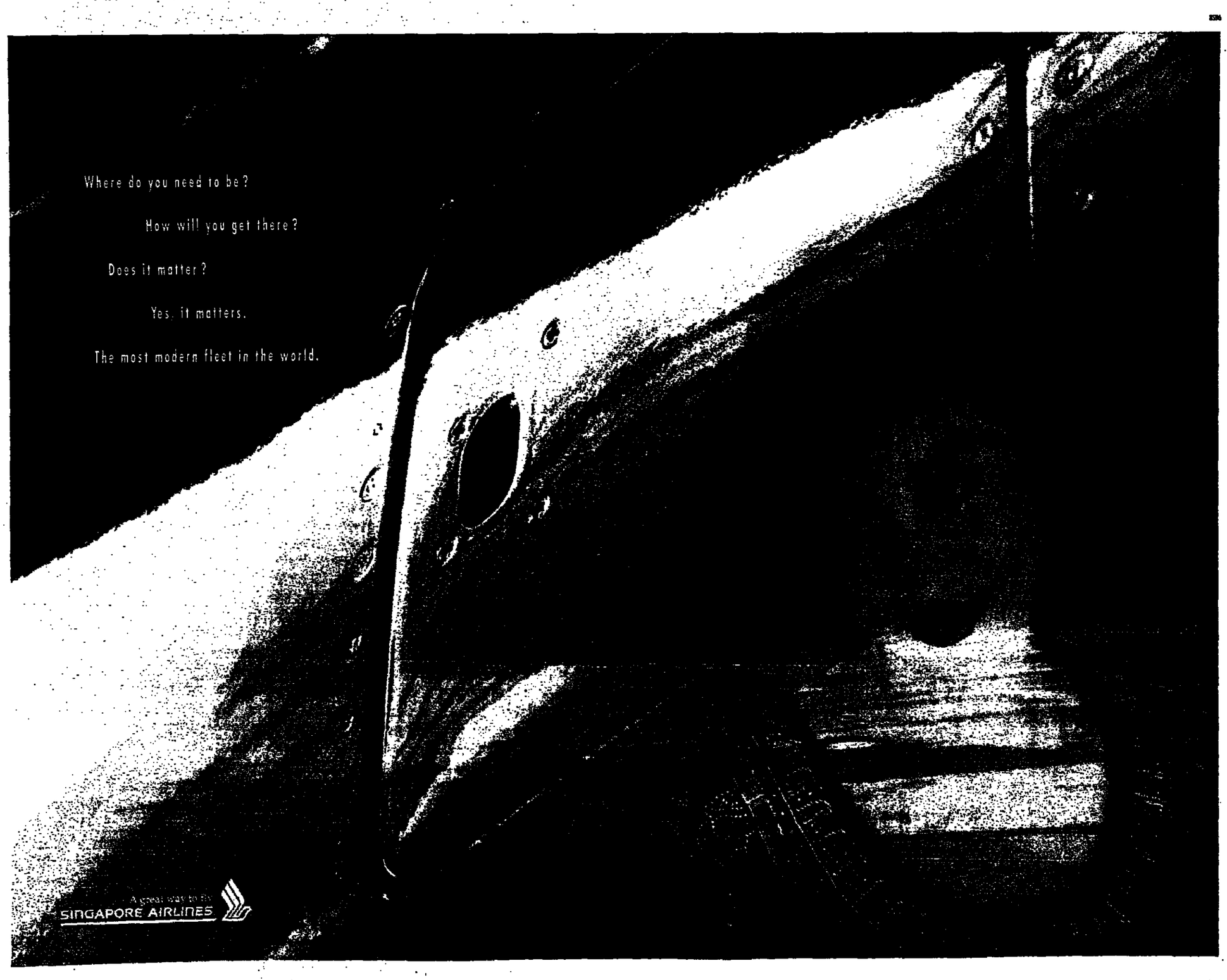
European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: The Standing Veterinary Committee meets to study British plans to eradicate "mad cow" disease.

BRUSSELS: President Jacques Santer of the European Commission meets President Carlos Menem of Argentina, and Economics Commissioner Yves Thibault de Silguy meets Argentina's economics minister, Domingo Cavallo.

BRUSSELS: The European Union and Argentina sign an agreement for civilian nuclear cooperation.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP



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هكذا من الأصل

Russians Set Deals With Chechens

A Post-Pullout Vote Is Also on the Table

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Chechen rebels and a Russian delegation signed two agreements Monday on a cease-fire and an exchange of prisoners, the first accomplishments of the latest round of negotiations to end the 18-month-old war.

The agreements effectively brought the two sides back to the same issues they were negotiating last year, before a cease-fire broke down. The difference is that this time they are also discussing the holding of elections after a troop pullout, according to a member of the Chechen delegation, Khozh-Akhmed Yarikhanov.

The accords also indicated that the peace talks between the two sides were bearing fruit, which is critical to President Boris N. Yeltsin's re-election hopes on June 16.

Two protocols were signed in Nazran, capital of the internal Russian republic of Ingushetia, west of Chechnya.

The agreements followed the May 27 pact reached in the Kremlin between Mr. Yeltsin and the Chechen leader, Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev.

The war, which began when Mr. Yeltsin sent in troops to the breakaway republic, has cost about 30,000 lives, mostly civilians.

According to Interfax, the military protocol provides for "concrete measures to cease fire and end combat operations." The document prohibits the use of any armaments for combat purposes, including shelling or bombing, and it also bans "special operations."

This is the euphemism that Russian commanders and Mr. Yeltsin had used to describe continued military operations against the rebels after Mr. Yeltsin's March 31 announcement of a unilateral cease-fire.

The rebels and Russian negotiators acknowledged some difficulty over the terms and said a "joint working group" would be set up to determine "the exact meaning" of the term special operation, Interfax reported.

Russian military roadblocks around Chechen settlements are to be removed starting Tuesday and until July 7. The document envisions a withdrawal of Russian forces from Chechnya by the end of August, and another working group is to hammer out the schedule. The Chechen rebels are also to disarm by Aug. 7.

Although details were sketchy, the agreement apparently calls for postponement of elections for a Chechen Parliament. Originally, the Moscow-backed regime in Chechnya had wanted a vote on June 16, the same day as the national presidential election. But the rebels opposed a vote until after the Russian troops have pulled out.

The accord says that the elections need to be held "after federal forces are pulled out and the Chechen territory is demilitarized," which means disarmament of the rebel troops.

On prisoners, the two sides agreed to exchange lists and begin immediate release of captives. Interfax said each side released 14 prisoners Monday.

The talks were headed by Aslan Maskhadov, the Chechen military commander, and by the Russian nationalities minister, Vyacheslav Mikhailov.

The Russians and Chechens were brought together by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The negotiators thanked the organization, but according to Russian television reports, the Moscow-backed puppet regime in Chechnya, which was left out of the talks, has threatened again to expel it from the Chechen capital, Grozny.



Eduard Lemus/The Associated Press

British soldiers at their headquarters in Ilidza, Bosnia, scanning a poster Monday that carries pictures and details of indicted war crimes suspects.

NATO: *Bosnia Prognosis*

Continued from Page 1

Hunter, the U.S. delegate to NATO, declared: "We, as NATO, took a very careful decision about how long we were prepared to stay. We agreed on a year. We went in together, and we're going to leave together."

Discussions among Western capitals about an extended operation have remained muted to avoid stirring a controversy in the U.S. presidential campaign. The size and precise mission of a follow-up force remain undecided.

Officials at NATO headquarters in Brussels noted two recent American statements interpreted by some Europeans as suggesting greater willingness in Washington to consider a U.S. role in Bosnia next year.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry said last week that it would be "appropriate" following the Bosnian elections "to look at what additional support NATO might be asked to provide to Bosnia."

Although the current peacekeeping mission formally will end as scheduled in December, "It is a separate consideration as to whether NATO will fill a requirement to provide any additional security to Bosnia on into next year," Mr. Perry said, adding that "the United States would fully participate in any decision made by NATO."

And on Friday, Admiral Leighton Smith, the U.S. commander of NATO forces in Bosnia, confirmed that not until Dec. 20 — precisely one year after NATO assumed the peacekeeping mission from the UN — will the alliance "begin to draw down in earnest."

"So there will be forces here beyond a year," he said.

Although some NATO commanders have long advocated a follow-up force to consolidate the gains of the current operation, several factors have contributed to a growing consensus that such a force will probably be NATO-led and should include U.S. forces, officials said.

"Nobody believes you can take all the troops out in December or soon thereafter and not see a major deterioration of things in Bosnia," a NATO diplomat said. "There's a feeling that the momentum in the civilian implementation would slow down and become more difficult. Having invested $6 billion in the mission, nobody wants IFOR to be only a partial success."

Moreover, some allied governments would find it politically difficult to take part in a follow-up force without U.S. participation. "From my government's point of view," a British official said, "we've said we don't like the idea of the Americans going and us staying."

Finally, officials said, public opinion in major troop-contributing nations, including the United States, appears receptive to an extended Bosnian operation if the largely benign atmosphere there persists.

RUSSIA: *Yeltsin Fights Economic Discontent Out on the Tundra*

Continued from Page 1

answered with a great sigh. "It would almost be easier to say how many have received them on time," he said.

Even Mr. Yeltsin's supporters — and there are plenty of them, especially in the cities — can tick off a list of local factories, sawmills and arms plants that have stalled or closed after four and a half years of Mr. Yeltsin's free-market reforms. What is all the more striking about this list of economic woes is that Krasnoyarsk is in some ways better off than much of Russia.

Because of its vast reserves of minerals, its huge dams and power plants and its mammoth industrial base, Krasnoyarsk is one of only a handful of Russian regions that contribute more to the federal budget than they receive. But on the question of who will win the first round of the election next week, Mr. Moskvich, Mr. Yeltsin's representative here, did not try to sugarcoat the president's prospects.

"We're a mini-Russia," he said. "We're not split according to political views. I'd use a different measure: whether people can perceive and accept new things or whether they're stuck in Soviet times. I'd say it's 50-50."

If recent voting trends are any guide, Mr. Moskvich is nearly right. In elections for Parliament last December, about 54 percent of Krasnoyarsk voted for the most anti-government parties: Communists, nationalists and their allies. Most of the rest, some 43 percent, voted for democrats and centrists, not all of whom were closely allied with Mr. Yeltsin.

One major problem for the president is that two in five workers in the Krasnoyarsk region are on the federal payroll, which has been hit hard by paltry tax receipts. They include doctors, teachers and tens of thousands of employees at still-secret nuclear weapons facilities near Krasnoyarsk, the region's capital. There is barely anyone here who does not have a relative or friend who has been forced to cope with not having been paid in the last year.

"I'll be frank," said Vladeslav Yurchik, a Communist member of Parliament running the Zyuganov campaign here. "It's the economic situation that has created Zyuganov." Speaking of support for Mr. Zyuganov, he added that it was "not an expression of love. It's an expression of economic desperation."

Mr. Yeltsin, mindful of the problems he faces in Krasnoyarsk, brandished a fistful of promises when he was here last month. He would help publish more books by the region's most famous writers, he said. He would try to lower train fares, open a line of credit for the sawmill, buy computers for a rural school, assist a local printing plant and promote the playing of patriotic music on radio and television. Most grandly, he announced that Moscow would donate 100 billion rubles ($20 million) to assist the region.

But the donation turned out to be money already owed by the federal treasury for delayed wages. And most of the other promises resulted in studies and proposals rather than hard cash.

"When Yeltsin was here he dropped a coin in the river and said he'd come back," said Aleksei Tarasov, the local correspondent for the Moscow newspaper Izvestia. "So far, that's his only real financial support for the region."

■ Central Bank to Protest

The Russian central bank is going to court to protest the 5 trillion rubles it has had to pay to plug a budget deficit at the order of the government, deputies and Mr. Yeltsin, the bank announced Monday, according to Agence France-Presse.

The bank's press department said that the funds had been transferred to the budget Sunday and that the bank management "decided to file suit in the Supreme Court of Russia to ask it to consider the validity of the law approved by the Duma on June 5."

Separatists Lose In North Italian Municipal Vote

Reuters

ROME — The secessionist-minded Northern League party suffered a setback when its mayoral candidates in three small but significant Italian cities failed to make it past the first round of local elections, according to results available Monday.

League candidates in the northern cities of Lodi, Mantua and Pavia finished a poor third behind rivals fielded by center-left and center-right alliances in the contests Sunday.

The poor showing in the elections, which were seen as a test of League strength in the north, meant that the party was excluded from runoff ballots between the two top finishers in two weeks.

The defeat in the three cities in prosperous Lombardy was a psychological blow to the leader of the Northern League, Umberto Bossi, who has stepped up his calls for secession since the general election in April. The League, which won up to one third of votes in parts of the north in April, complains of subsidies for the south.

DODGE: *Argentine Tax Cheats Outraged*

Continued from Page 1

people to the government, which will investigate their tax-payment history.

The latest crackdown on tax evasion has outraged and scared many Argentines. Half of them still do not pay their taxes, say tax officials, at a loss to the government equivalent to $24 billion a year, or more than half the national budget, which is about $40 billion.

Income tax rates range from 6 percent on earnings under $10,000 to 30 percent on earnings of $120,000 or more. Argentines are also required to pay an annual "personal wealth" tax of 0.5 percent on the value of all assets above $102,300.

Alberto Tarsitano, a tax lawyer and law professor, said that examining credit card and insurance records and requiring tax certificates were part of a "psychological campaign" by the government to scare people into paying their taxes before the deadline this month for income tax and wealth tax payment.

"The people who feel hurt by these new measures are usually those who never paid taxes," Mr. Tarsitano said. "Take any professional, a doctor or a dentist, for example. He will swear that because he paid his gas bill that he is paying taxes."

Argentines said the new measures were particularly onerous because they come when the country is in a deep recession, unemployment is a record 18 percent and people see no results from the increased tax collection — although they do see weekly news reports of government corruption and public officials living high on the hog.

"Why should I pay my taxes?" said Pedro Rolland de Gonzalo, who owns a convenience store. "I'm working 14 hours a day just for the basic necessities, and the government won't even repair the sidewalk. And look at the politicians: They are living like royalty."

Fernándo Trabaglini, an accountant, said his clients were complaining like never before.

"People are simply fed up with this stepped-up tax collection," he said. "They can't understand why the government just keeps squeezing and squeezing more and more when they are already dry."

ISRAEL: *Netanyahu Faces New Pressures After Terrorist Killings*

Continued from Page 1

told us we are facing peace," said the head of the local council, "and here the victims of peace are many, more than the victims of war. If somebody made a treaty with murderers, he will not be able to wash his hands clean."

The settlers underscored their anticipation that the new Likud government will restore the support they enjoyed under previous conservative governments, and lost when the Labor government undertook to make peace with the Palestinians.

The anticipation of a tough line among Mr. Netanyahu's conservative constituents served as a counterpoint to growing pressure on him from Arab states to stay the course in peace negotiations.

With an alacrity that appeared to take aback Mr. Netanyahu's advisers, Arab leaders agreed to hold their first general gathering since 1990 to take stock of the new government in Israel.

The date set for the Cairo summit meeting, June 21, put it ahead of Mr. Netanyahu's planned visit to Washington on June 25. Analysts concluded that the Arabs' main intention was to put their demands on the agenda in Mr. Netanyahu's meetings with President Bill Clinton, instead of allowing the U.S.-Israeli meeting to turn into a ceremonial exchange of vague pledges of peaceful intentions.

The most immediate challenge facing Mr. Netanyahu is the outgoing Israeli government's agreement to withdraw troops from most of Hebron by the middle of the month. The decision on Hebron will be among the first Mr. Netanyahu will have to make on taking charge, which he hopes to do on June 17, when the new Parliament convenes.

The army command has reportedly advised Mr. Netanyahu not to break the commitment, but he is said to be considering a modified pullout, perhaps leaving more soldiers behind than Mr. Peres intended, in order to protect Jewish settlements.

■ Arab Summit Broadens

Egypt said Monday that at least 19 Arab countries would take part in the Arab summit talks, The New York Times reported. They will try to persuade the new Israeli government to adhere to its predecessor's course toward a broader Middle East peace. All 18 countries initially invited by Egypt have said they would send representatives, Egyptian officials said.

BOW: *In Japan, Form Is Substance When It Comes to Harmony*

Continued from Page 1

manners, since I don't know the basic things," he said during a break.

A fellow trainee, Takuya Kamisago, agreed. "We're all going from being a student to being a businessman," he said. "So we need to learn things like business manners. We will have to meet a lot of people, and in order to be successful businessmen, we have to be trusted. So we must know this."

In training classes that can last weeks or even months, employees learn how to think and act precisely like other company employees. They learn the company's songs and credos, they learn business manners and engage in sports events to learn company spirit. They learn respect — if they lose the company pin, for example, they must send a letter of apology to the boss — and they study the company's history and philosophy.

In Japan, where people lay great emphasis on harmony and conformity to specific goals, corporate managers believe it is crucial that all employees understand the company's rules and rituals and share in its philosophy and values.

"Japanese tend to believe that some things should start with form," said Mariko Fujiwara, research director of the Hakuhodo Institute of Life and Living, a Tokyo research institute. For Japanese mastering form can bring about spiritual well-being.

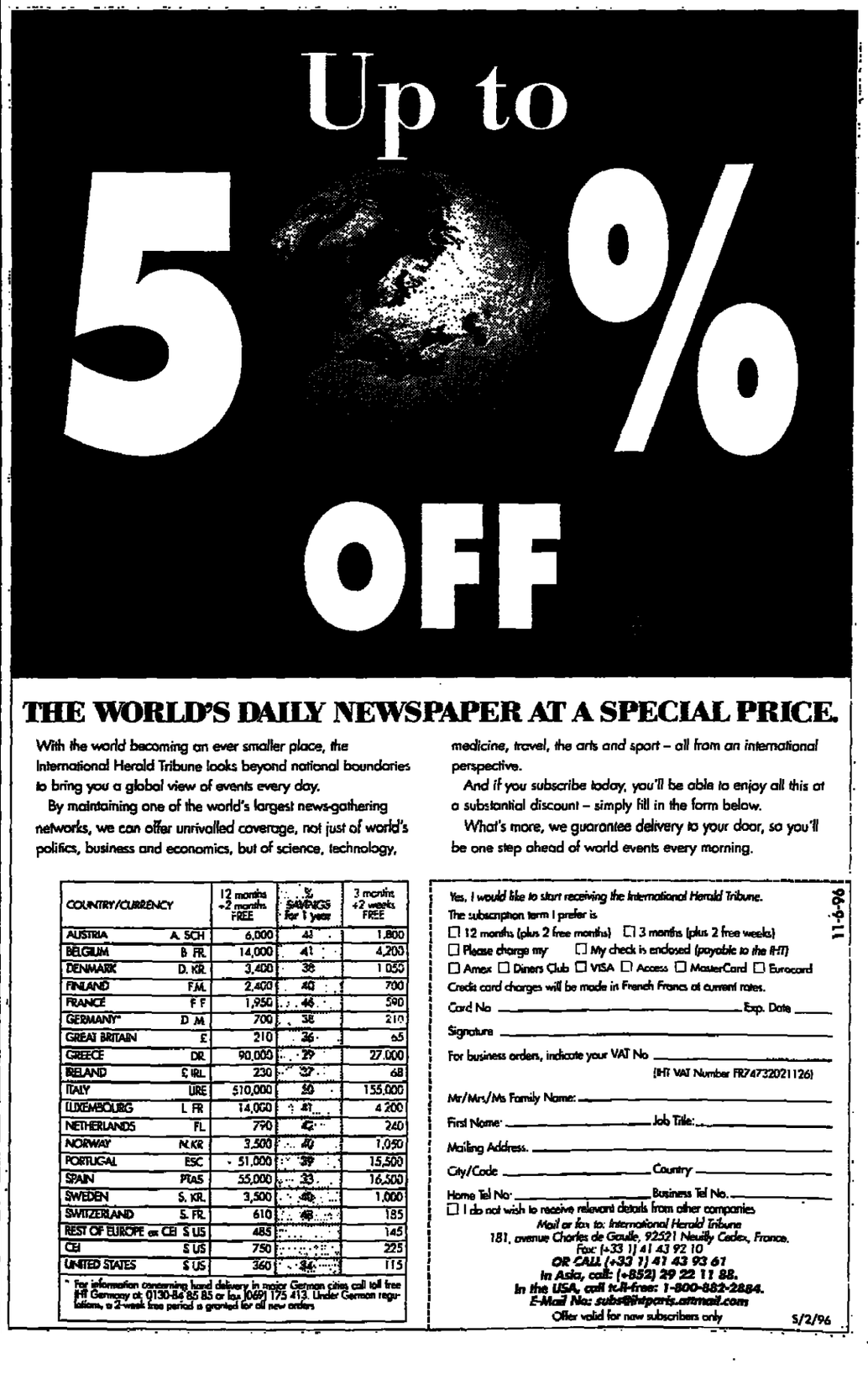
By repeating procedures, "something inside you will also change," said Mr. Fujiwara. "So the form becomes the outward expression of what's inside you. You become humble, respectful of the other person."

In addition, sticking to the ritual minimizes conflicts, because everyone understands just what role he is to play.

"It's the cultural lubricant," said Mr. Fujiwara. "It makes people less aggressive, less rude. It's almost like a safety net."

"Japanese put great importance on knowing the social order of things — superiors versus subordinates, elders versus younger or powerful versus less powerful," said Mr. Yamagishi.

"This is a society where you just can't be frank," he said.



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EDITORIALS/OPINION

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Encryption Technology

The development of inexpensive computer programs and hardware that scramble telephone calls and computer messages to prevent eavesdropping is rapidly transforming the world of cryptography.

Once largely the domain of governments and their intelligence services, encryption technology is now commonly used by corporations, banks, securities firms and individual computer operators. It is time to revise U.S. government encryption policy to fit this new universe.

A panel of the National Research Council makes a convincing case for doing just that after a careful review of encryption issues. The panel calls on the government to abandon its effort to limit the development and availability of advanced encryption technology.

The Clinton administration has fought to preserve the government's ability to access commercial and individual communications for law enforcement purposes by encouraging adoption of a single encryption standard that government agencies could track and decipher if needed.

The Research Council panel leans the other way, urging the commercial development of powerful encryption software even though it would make wiretapping more difficult. It also recommends that Washington ease restrictions on exports of encryption technology.

The government has long framed the debate over commercial encryption around its need to fight crime through wiretapping. The panel recognizes the usefulness of court-authorized wiretaps. But the panel suggests that a more important issue is the ability of the private sector to transfer confidential financial and other data over telecommunications pathways without interception.

The Clinton administration wants the private sector to adopt a type of encryption technology, known as key escrow, that would give the government the ability to unscramble private phone or computer messages with court authorization and thereby preserve its wiretap capability.

But the policy has so far failed several practical tests. The private sector has not voluntarily adopted a government-controlled technology. In addition, encryption programs are already available that allow almost anyone with a computer and modem to work around government-controlled technology.

One sophisticated system would allow two strangers — people who had swapped no private passwords — to read each other's encoded messages.

It seems likely that the administration approach will not succeed. If so, the danger is that Washington might move to outlaw encryption technology it has not approved, a step that would grossly violate American civil liberties. The best way for the government to protect its ability to eavesdrop on domestic and foreign criminals is to stay technically ahead of them. The panel recommends vigorous government research programs to that end.

The Research Council group would permit U.S. computer companies to export more powerful encryption software than currently permitted. Foreigners already have access to encryption systems that are more powerful than those U.S. companies are allowed to sell. The export restrictions do nothing to keep encryption software out of the hands of criminals and hostile governments, but needlessly drive U.S. exports out of foreign markets.

The panel's conclusions are especially credible because its membership was not tilted against the government. The 16-member panel was led by former Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam, and included former Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti and Ann Caracristi, a former deputy director of the National Security Agency.

The Clinton administration should take notice. It needs a new encryption policy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ulster Peace Talks

The peace talks in Northern Ireland are back on track with a new round of negotiations that began Monday. An American, the former Senate majority leader George Mitchell, has been named to act as independent chairman of the conference. He won't have a vote, or represent the interests of the United States. But he will serve as a conciliator, as an adviser on the decommissioning of arms, as disarming is called, and as a parliamentary leader responsible for convening further meetings to monitor the work of committees engaged in substantive negotiations. General Jean de Chastelain, a Canadian, and Harri Holkeri, a former prime minister of Finland, will assist.

The hard work of bringing the parties back to the table has taken months. When the Irish Republican Army broke its 17-month cease-fire in February with a series of bombings in London, peacemakers could easily have retreated in despair. Instead, both British and Irish government leaders determined not to let a small, violent minority destroy the progress and the hopes of war-weary Ulster.

The convoluted process of choosing negotiators that Prime Minister John Major of Britain suggested worked out. This involved a general election of delegates to a forum and the designation of party representatives from that body to serve as the actual negotiators. The hitch so far is the failure of the IRA to announce a resumption of the cease-fire, which is a precondition to Sinn Fein's participation in the conference. If all goes well, that will happen relatively soon and all factions involved in the decades-long dispute will sit down together.

Last year at this time, there was tremendous optimism in Belfast. For the first time since 1969, there was no shooting, no bombing, no terrorism. It was safe to walk the streets, to sit in the park with children and to participate in peace demonstrations that included both Catholics and Protestants. An economic revival was under way and the tourists had returned to Northern Ireland. It is no surprise that people get used to conditions of peace and the reasonable hope of prosperity. None of this is given up easily. The broad support of the peace effort by the people of Britain and Ireland reinforced their leaders' decision to overcome the setback and move on. Prospects for a permanent reconciliation are pretty good.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Up in the Air

The heightened public concern about air safety in the aftermath of the ValuJet crash has intensified demands for better government oversight at every level, from inspections to enforcement, from training to air traffic control equipment. The new focus is both understandable and constructive and could produce significant improvements.

At the center of such a response is the Federal Aviation Administration, whose structure, mission and practices will be re-examined. But the FAA has one problem that needs immediate congressional attention, no matter what else it may be called upon to do: its finances. At this point the agency is without financing.

Until January of this year, the FAA depended on a 10 percent airline passenger ticket tax to cover about 70 percent of its budget. But the tax expired at the end of 1995, lost in the budget battles between Congress and the White House. This already has drained $1.5 billion from a $5 billion surplus in the aviation trust fund; without relief, officials say the fund will be exhausted by October.

At this point there's no consensus in Congress on whether to reimpose the tax or turn to some other kind of financing. User fees have been proposed, but the formulas are complicated and depend on who is pushing them: Big commercial airlines, for example, support fees based on the number of seats on aircraft, passengers served and per-passenger miles traveled. Other operators and aviation groups are proposing different formulas, or financing through appropriations.

And just how much of a budget will Congress be talking about as it considers new programs, equipment or personnel to strengthen government safety and oversight functions? The return of the ticket tax may be necessary as an immediate step. But a sense of emergency, spurred by public concerns, needs to develop and produce action over the summer.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Britain's Beef? The World Beyond the Channel

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON — There is an old wheeze about the insular outlook of the English, a newspaper headline that supposedly said:

Fog in Channel,
Continent Cut Off

But it is not a joke. "Little Englandism," the xenophobic notion that we are best and we don't have to care about the world beyond the Channel, is alive and well. The wogs still begin at Calais.

The latest manifestation is the war over British beef. It would be funny if it were not potentially so serious.

When the Conservative government announced in March that the "mad cow" disease that afflicts British herds might produce a fatal human illness, the European Union voted to ban trade in British beef and beef products until Britain had effective methods in place to purge its herds. It was hardly a surprising decision: Fearful consumers had drastically cut their purchases already.

Fear was aroused by the British government's bungling: its earlier avoidance of strong measures against the cow disease, then its failure to appreciate how people would react to news of the suspected link and failure to give its EU partners notice of the scientific finding.

Once the fear was there, the government should have worked with the EU — and with its financing — to purge British herds and reassure consumers.

Instead, Prime Minister John Major reacted to the EU ban with petulant outrage. He demanded that the ban be lifted at once. When it wasn't, he declared bureaucratic war on the EU. He said Britain would veto every proposal in the Union, whatever its merits, until the beef ban was relaxed.

And it has been doing so, to the accompaniment of loud cheers from the British tabloids. The Sun ran the headline "Cattle of Britain" over a picture of Winston Churchill making the V sign for victory.

Not just the tabloids but Conservative politicians have been having a fit of jingoism. Members of the government have demanded curbs on the European Court of Justice, which enforces EU rules; then, with wonderful inconsistency, they threatened to go to the court to challenge the beef ban. Anti-Europeans in the party have grown shriller and shriller in their denunciations of the EU.

That is where the beef war gets serious. Mr. Major, with the tabloids baying behind him, looks as if he might try to use it as a device to pull himself out of the political hole he has been in for many months. He might, that is, run an election next fall on the issue of who stands up for Britain against the crafty Europeans.

Such a turn would mean a radical shift in the Conservative Party, which took Britain into Europe, toward a narrow nationalism. A faction of the party would like to go all the way and pull Britain out of the EU.

Some Conservatives are distressed by what is happening to their party. One has spoken out forcefully: George Walden, a former Foreign Office official who was in the government but resigned and is now a backbench member of Parliament.

"Our national position is unseemly," he wrote in The Times of London, "and will rebound on our reputation, and against a prime minister who felt weak enough to succumb to his own pique and to petty nationalist pressures."

He said he would "oppose the rancid Little Englandism that has gripped the country" — and leave the Conservative Party if it slid too far.

The beef war is one more turn in what must be the longest-running political saga in the world: the tale of Britain and Europe since World War II. When France and Germany and others on the Continent formed first the Coal and Steel Community and then the Common Market, Britain stood aside. Successive governments dismissed the idea of giving up any British sovereignty to join such a, well, foreign enterprise.

Eventually Britain did apply to join the Common Market, and after twice being rejected became a member. But its role in what has become the European Union has been a halfhearted one, resisting steps toward unity. In recent years it has notably stood out against the project for a common European currency.

A delusion underlies the continuing reluctance to embrace the European idea: the delusion that at the end of the 20th century, in a world market, a country the size of Britain can have total sovereignty. France and Germany, equally proud in their history, got the point long ago. Whether Britain ever will remains uncertain.

The New York Times.

Australia Seeks to Forge a New Regional Balance of Power

By Gerald Segal

CANBERRA — Australians have often been in the avant garde of thinking about Asian security — whether in forging an alliance with the United States or in fashioning mechanisms for cooperative regional security. Now there are signs that Australians may once again be the advance party on the foreign policy curve.

Australian security policy at first glance looks similar to that of many of its ASEAN neighbors — a belief in national resilience and only a shallow commitment to cooperative regional security. But a new idea is beginning to take shape in Australia: a modern fusion of the hardheaded realism of resilience with an ambitious desire to think regionally. The result is a new stress on the clout of "middle powers" to help constrain a large power like China and build a new regional balance of power.

In keeping with Australia's newly learned coyness about foreign policy (the much-touted "ASEAN way"), no one is so foolish as to openly articulate a concern with China — the code phrase is "adverse challenges." But consider the far-reaching importance of the Australia-Indonesia defense agreement of December 1995, which was both a way to improve bilateral relations and an effort to free up the two countries to pay more attention to the rise of China. Australia and Indonesia are key middle powers that worry that many others in the Association of South East Asian Nations lack backbone in their relations with China.

The Australia-Indonesia pact should also be seen as another key part in the low-key Australian strategy — on which Australia spends $250 million a year — of strengthening defense relations with ASEAN countries. Canberra is quietly constructing a web of bilateral defense ties based originally around links established in the Five-Power Defense Arrangements (Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Singapore, Britain). The Philippines is now reportedly seeking a bilateral defense pact with Australia. India wants something less formal but is also keen to explore new military relations in the Pacific through Australia. There are also growing signs that Australia and New Zealand may develop joint military units, spurred by similar experiments among NATO allies and especially between Germany and France. It is becoming clear that regional resilience is taking shape, not in opposition to the already existing ASEAN Regional Forum but in the belief that the regional forum is a necessary but far from sufficient condition for regional security.

A second, and very much interrelated, security concept is a reinvigoration of the defense relationship with the United States. Australia was the only country in the region to offer immediate and full support for the deployment of American aircraft carrier battle groups in defense of Taiwan in March. The new Australian foreign minister, Alexander Downer, spoke last month of his willingness to consider the prepositioning of American military equipment for regional contingencies. At the same meeting, the new defense minister, Ian McLachlan, cited the ANZUS accords in discussing the prospect of Australia's sending its ships to join American vessels in any future operation in the Taiwan region.

At first glance, this talk of closer relations with the United States seems like rearguard rather than avant-garde thinking. But Australian officials understand just how vital the United States still is to a regional balance of power. The Americans may have allies in East Asia but they have only one real friend, with whom they share sensitive intelligence. Japan recognizes the centrality of the American alliance and has already begun to modernize its defense relationship with Washington, but only Australia can help the United States work more closely with ASEAN states. Australia's consolidation of security ties with ASEAN states might well provide a mechanism for closer collaboration with the United States, in much the same way as the Rimpac exercises bring American, Australian, Japanese, South Korean, Canadian and even British forces together.

An even greater challenge for a strategy of robust regionalism and new roles for the United States in East Asia would be to draw Japan into Southeast Asian security. Australian officials are only beginning to muse about such possibilities, but the advantages are obvious. Southeast Asia has fewer nasty memories of Japanese wartime behavior, and Japan might like to show the Americans that it can bear regional defense burdens beyond simply paying for American troops in Northeast Asia.

The creation of any such balance of power would be arduous, although continued Chinese bullying of Taiwan or humiliation of ASEAN states in the South China Sea would undoubtedly ease the difficulties. Yet another problem would be the perceived need to adopt ASEAN-like demureness in discussing "adverse challenges." But behind the scenes at the ASEAN Regional Forum, it may well be possible to build a regional balance that is based on more resilient and robust regionalism.

The writer is a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies, in London, and director of Britain's Pacific Asia Program. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

East and West, Europe Confronts the Complexity of Change

By Flora Lewis

BUCHAREST — Since it was no more than a gleam in Jean Monnet's clear eyes, Europe's organization has proceeded in spurts.

This is one of those in-between periods. Uncertainty is up and confidence is down. That is especially true in Eastern Europe's "post-communist" societies. "Joining Europe" is everybody's goal. The assumption is that it means prosperity, membership in the privileged club, status and safety.

Therefore, the push is to get ahead of other nations waiting in the same line, a special kind of nationalism that craves the chance to be a partner in an enterprise that would in fact limit national sovereignty. In the East, these "pushers" express a distinct national identity, one tinged with xenophobia and also with doubt.

"Will there ever really be a united Europe?" a Romanian professor asked anxiously. He was questioning both the will and the capacity of current European Union members to sustain momentum for a single currency and more integration, as well as their intention of letting others in. Romanians find little ground for reassurance about the future.

The occasion was a symposium — "Political Transformation" — organized by the international studies center of the University of Groningen in Holland.

When it comes to transformation, Romania is near the end of the line. It hasn't moved much, politically or economically, since those frenzied days in December 1989 when Nicolae Ceausescu was overthrown. The capital is still forested with cranes set up by the dictatorship to replace the graceful old buildings, which it had razed, with dreary apartment blocks. The cranes are rusted now, idle and forlorn. No more razing, but not much building either.

Officials worry that other nations will be admitted to the EU and NATO before Romania, seeing the likelihood not as a first step toward stabilizing and energizing the whole region but as a new barrier cutting Romanians off from the land of promise.

There is little understanding in the East of the complex and extremely sensitive institutional overhaul the EU must undertake, along with economic policy reform, before it can turn seriously to enlargement. The timetable for completing review of the Maastricht treaty by mid-1997 isn't likely to be met. But the aspirants for admission are impatient; they've pinned their hopes on acceptance.

There isn't a lot more understanding in the West. Once again, the commands of national identity are dimming the appeal of a larger, more influential, more capacious European identity. Not only the ever-reluctant British are holding back. Polls indicate the Swedes and Austrians, who just voted themselves in, would now vote "no" to Europe. It hasn't yet won them the jackpot.

There is something about the way the community has come to function that leaves people taking the benefits for granted and feeling abused by new constraints aimed at enlarging the benefits. It has to do with the way Europe came into being. The first try after World War II was political, through the Council of Europe. It was ineffective. The second was military, a European Defense Community. It failed. It took economics, a Common Market, to launch integration.

But much as people enjoy prosperity, they see economics as uninspiring. "Europe must have a soul, it can't just be about money," a young French researcher proclaimed. "Should we have a single currency? I guess it's a symbol," she said, discounting the practical gains monetary union would bring.

Nonetheless, Europe continues to organize and expand by dint of need. Making the pitch for it, Jacques Chirac recently told the British Parliament, "A strong, influential Europe, fully capable of playing its role in the world, is a Europe where the United Kingdom can make its voice heard." He didn't stir much enthusiasm, but he is right.

Few Frenchmen are aware of what a profound new commitment President Chirac has made to European union with his defense reform, which will in effect end reliance for national security on territorial defense and put trust in alliances that will permit wider action. He hasn't made them aware. They might balk. Still, it will happen.

Political transformation, after all, is very difficult, East or West. An old system can suddenly collapse, as communist regimes did, leaving all sorts of debris. A new one grows slowly, as the unification of Europe is doing, and even then it takes much longer to gain acceptance than to legislate. But it is growing and preparing to spread.

© Flora Lewis

A Peculiar American Arrogance

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — There is a quaint charm in our American belief that we enjoy the power to divert foreign statesmen from misguided ideas about their national destiny. The corollary, obviously, is that when we fail at the task it's the fault of somebody in Washington.

With a presidential election of our own bearing down, the alarming victory of Benjamin Netanyahu in the Israeli election seems likely to raise the question, "Who lost Israel?" Or at least, "Who bungled the peace process?"

Now that Mr. Netanyahu has inconveniently won, there is a noisy shifting of gears. Fervent expressions of hope are heard that Mr. Netanyahu and his tough-talking crowd don't really mean what they say. According to some reports, we are readying a similar fallback position if the worst happens in the Russian elections and our man Boris Yeltsin loses to the resurgent Communists.

Again, however, too little consideration is given to the possibility that, whatever the Israelis or Russians choose to do, they do it for reasons of their own.

Certainly Mr. Netanyahu's victory is bad news for peace, as would be a Communist resurgence in Russia. Mr. Netanyahu will have to govern in Israel with the aid of a parliamentary party in a minority position in the Knesset. His coalition, if not dominated, is overinfluenced by Orthodox religious militants who view the whole West Bank as a grant to Israel from God.

Hopeful comparisons to Menachem Begin, moreover, seem misleading. Mr. Begin returned the Sinai to Egypt in exchange for peace, but it was never part of so-called "greater Israel"; and there is no Palestinian statesman of Anwar Sadat's magnitude or vision.

In an American election year, the reactions to almost anything that happens in foreign parts will be much affected by calculations of partisan advantage. But Israel and Russia pose special temptations, for different reasons. No nation has ever invested more heavily in the security and economic prosperity of another than has the United States in Israel. No nation, on the other hand, has ever been more dangerous to American security than was the old pre-Gorbachev Soviet Union.

But at the moment, Israel and Russia are inward-looking. Israelis seem more concerned with immediate issues of personal security than with taking risks for peace. In Russia, millions now blame their personal miseries on the collapse of the communist system. Instead of identifying the old Soviet dictatorship as the source of their distress, Russians, with their usual political obtuseness, blame it on recent stirrings of democracy and a free-market economy. They may manage to lock themselves up again and toss away the key, but this is a historic predisposition beyond our power to control, as much psychological as political or economic.

Many decades ago, when a great bogus issue of the day in American politics was "Who Lost China?" the British historian D. W. Brogan offered a memorable answer. In his essay "The Illusion of American Omnipotence," he suggested in the friendliest way that the correct answer was "no one." Despite the special illusion that the world is ours to shape (and has been since the unveiling of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points), our power to intervene decisively in the destiny of other lands and peoples is more modest than we like to suppose.

That being so, Mr. Brogan suggested, we can afford to be easier on ourselves when things go sour in faraway places. His point is still persuasive. That is why election-year questions of the "Who lost Israel?" or "Who lost Russia?" sort will be dismissed by sensible voters as reflecting a peculiar American arrogance. Complex societies, with complex politics of their own, have a will of their own, after all, and are never ours to win or lose in the first place.

Washington Post Writers Group.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Convict Hanged

LONDON — Mrs. Dyer, sentenced to death for the murder of several children which she had taken in to nurse, was hanged yesterday [June 10] at Newgate Jail. She was dazed and had to be supported for the pinioning of her arms. Then, female officers proceeded with her as far as the door of the scaffold shed. The convict was placed beneath the beam and the noose and cap were adjusted. The hangman pulled the lever, the drop fell without any hitch and the woman died instantly. A large crowd assembled outside the prison to see the hoisting of the black flag.

1921: Scouts Govern

CHICAGO — Boy scouts governed the city of Chicago for one hour recently. Every city official was replaced by a scout. Ivan Werner, 14 years old, acted as Mayor, presiding over a meeting of the City Council and reading various bills awaiting the Mayor's signature. "Chief of Police" Burdett Hatch announced that he wouldn't have time to conduct a crime drive, but would recommend that his successor look into the matter.

1946: Siam King Dead

BANGKOK — King Ananda Mahidol, 20-year-old monarch of Siam, was found dead yesterday [June 10] "of a gun explosion," a royal spokesman announced. A servant found the young ruler in a bedroom at the Baroumpinan Palace with a bullet wound in his head. The Siamese police director general and the director of the Chulalong Korn Hospital listed the death as accidental. Ananda's brother, 18-year-old Prince Phumiphon Adultet, became Siam's monarch. He was unanimously chosen at an emergency session of the Siamese Legislature.

OPINION/LETTERS

Snooping in FBI Files: 'Sorry' Is Not Sufficient

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Overlooked in the scandal of Travelgate has been the failure of the FBI director, Louis Freeh, to protect the confidential files of citizens from political snoops. Say what you like about J. Edgar Hoover — he never let the bureau become a doormat for White House aides.

The background: When President Bill Clinton claimed "executive privilege" to keep 3,000 embarrassing documents from investigators, Congress threatened the White House counsel, Jack Quinn, with criminal contempt. To avoid jail, he forked over a thousand of the least damning documents. One of them illuminates why Mr. Clinton has been stonewalling for years on the rest of the subpoenaed files. It is a requisition to the "FBI Liaison," ostensibly from then-White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum, for the confidential files on Billy Ray Dale, the travel office employee who had been fired seven months earlier to make room for a Clinton cousin.

The FBI disgorged 22 letters and reports on Mr. Dale alone; he was then besmeared by White House officials in the press, unjustly prosecuted and financially ruined before being acquitted by a jury in two hours.

The requisition for the confidential FBI files was unsigned. The name typed on it was Bernard Nussbaum, but Mr. Nussbaum now says he had "absolutely no knowledge" of such a request and would presumably swear to that. The reason given on the fraudulent requisition was "access" — as if Mr. Dale were trying to get back into the White House, which was untrue.

That was the tip of the iceberg. Despite "executive privilege," Congressman William Clinger learned that as many as 341 such fraudulent, unsigned requests for confidential files and name checks were sent under the Nussbaum typed name to FBI headquarters.

The cover story peddled by Clinton aides is that this was a "routine" updating of White House files by a stupid clerk that just happened to focus on holdover Republicans, as well as other Republican political suspects — including a former secretary of state whose aides once improperly snooped into Clinton passport files. Mr. Clinton's lawyers claim that the fraudulently obtained FBI dossiers were put in a White House vault and nobody looked at them.

What is being done in response to the most egregious invasion of privacy of U.S. citizens in a generation? Not much. Mr. Clinton says he's sorry but continues to stonewall on 2,000 documents; the independent counsel adds this mess to his Travelgate list, and the FBI announces a "thorough" investigation by its in-house counsel, who will rebuke some low-level agent and absolve the boss.

Not good enough. After FBI agents were jerked around to provide political cover for Clinton patronage moves in 1993, Attorney General Janet Reno and Mr. Freeh promised strict scrutiny of White House requests. They failed abysmally to keep citizens' confidential files safe from politicians' eyes. Think of it: Unverified slanders and gossipy tidbits in your FBI file have been vulnerable to an unsigned form letter from a political partisan hiding behind another person's name.

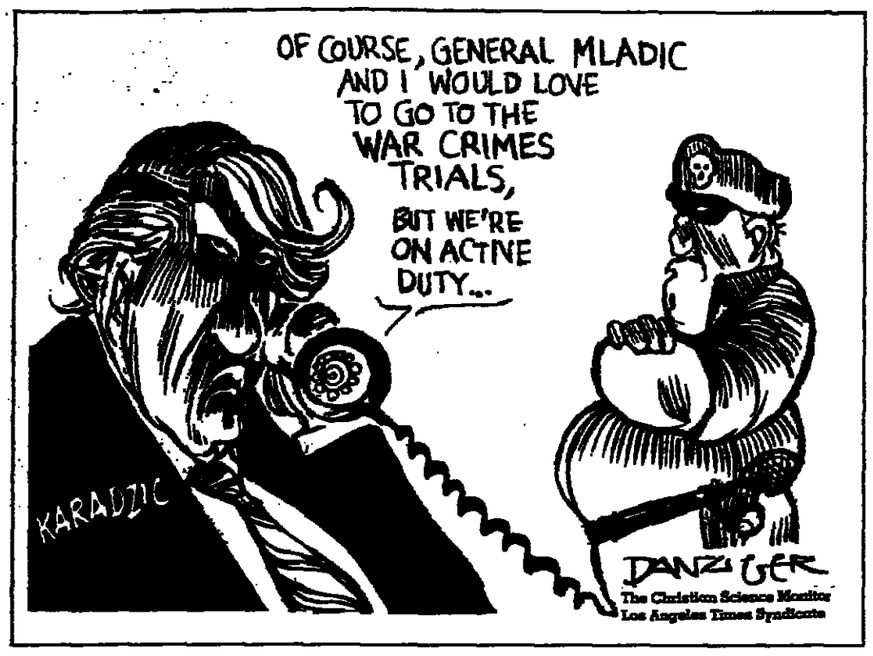
Under Mr. Freeh, the anti-encryption zealot handpicked by the man whose name was used on the phony requisitions, the Justice Department's most confidential file room has become a walk-in closet for White House pols.

Nobody at Mr. Freeh's unbuttoned FBI bothered to ask: What individual wants this and for what lawful purpose? Can any anonymous bureaucrat requisition, rifle through and remove confidential records? How come not one agent was required by bureau policy to ask why not even initials appeared on hundreds of requests to check up on Republicans?

To entrust the investigation of this unprecedented hemorrhage of FBI confidentiality to the same easily manipulated Justice Department invites a whitewash.

Summer civil libertarians shade their eyes when personal privacy is invaded by political allies, but this top-level failure to resist an abuse of power dismays FBI agents in the field. When Clintonites send over for the file on me, Director Freeh, don't buy their baloney about "seeks access" — I won't be going to the White House picnic this summer.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pulling Back Abroad

Regarding the report "American Presence Overseas: A Losing Budget Game" (June 5):

The closure of U.S. consulates, aid missions and even embassies is more than an inconvenience. If the trend continues, America will likely be perceived by the rest of the world as so arrogant about its power that it does not feel the need to be physically present abroad.

Without properly staffed embassies and consulates, American businesses, associations and citizens ("unofficial diplomats," as we are often called) would presumably have to help to fill the void. However, we could never speak or act for the U.S. government. Confusion would reign.

American businesses operating abroad need to work both with U.S. embassies as well as with the administrations of their host countries. The give and take between businesses and embassies provides invaluable information to both the U.S. government and to companies involved in the rush to the "globalization" of business.

The United States taxes its citizens who live abroad solely on the basis of their citizenship. No other developed country does this, and yet those other countries happily provide worldwide consular services and protection to their citizens abroad because it is obviously in their interest to do so.

STEPHANIE H. SIMONARD.
Paris.

The writer is chairman of the Business Competitiveness Committee of the World Federation of Americans Abroad.

On the Eucharist

Regarding "Catholic Women Ordained" (May 28):

In this report on the ordination of the Old Catholic women priests in Constance, Germany, the spokesman for the Pope, Joaquin Navarro-Valls, is quoted as saying that the Old Catholics would "see only an allegorical significance in the Eucharist."

The Old Catholic churches have never abandoned the doctrine of the Eucharist as handed down by the Ancient Undivided Church. The real presence of Christ in bread and wine has always been faithfully believed by the Old Catholics; they share this with the Roman Catholic and the Orthodox churches.

THE REVEREND J. VOBBE.
Bonn.

The writer is the Catholic bishop of the Old Catholics in Germany.

Respect for a Leader

Regarding the report "In Turkey, the Tug of History Is Loosening the Glue of Ataturk" (May 20):

To assert that "few countries honor their gods the way Turkey reveres Mustafa Kemal Ataturk" seems more of an affront than a tribute to Turks. Also, the mausoleum erected for him in Ankara as a national monument is described as displaying supreme arrogance. This can only be a slight to the Turks and disrespect to the memory of the man.

YUKSEL SOYLEMEZ.
Taipei.

Britain and the EU

Regarding "Britain Will Slowly Master Its Fear of Federalism" (Opinion, May 29) by Roy Denman:

Mr. Denman appears to believe that the case for federalism is won. I suspect that the British electorate has other ideas. Britain could go it alone, but it would be as a middleweight and not as a heavyweight. The bottom line is that there are inexorable pressures on the British to go with the pro-Europeans. They may go along, but they are not going to like it.

HERBERT FOSTER.
Pudsey, England.

Far From Atlanta Gold, Wreaths of Wild Celery

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK — The brassy cacophony heralding the Atlanta Olympics has all but drowned out the haunting antiphony of a solitary trumpet announcing the resumption in Greece of the Nemean games.

With minimal ado on June 1, some 500 sprinters from 28 countries heard a great shout as they emerged from an ancient tunnel into a stadium last used more than 2,000 years ago. But what truly established the antique flavor of this one-day festival was the prize for winners: a wreath of wild celery, neither salable nor edible.

By good luck while visiting Greece, I turned up at Nemea, 130 kilometers southwest of Athens in the Peloponnisos, in time to witness a trial run.

The ancient festival was one of four Panhellenic competitions, of which the biggest and oldest was at Olympia. The others were at Delphi and Isthmia, near Corinth. The Nemean games, which took place every other year, most closely resembled the Olympics. Their resurrection was prompted by a recent series of remarkable finds by excavators from the University of California.

Under a mantle of reddish Hellenic earth lay an entire sports complex, including the oldest known locker room and a horseshoe-shaped stadium, complete with judges' benches and a grooved starting line ready for reuse.

Spurred by these discoveries, local townspeople joined with scholars two years ago in forming the Society for the Revival of the Nemean Games. The society wisely decided to open the inaugural competition to anyone who wanted to take part in running events, divided into age groups ranging from teenagers to plus-80s. A notable senior entrant was Payton Jordan, 79, the 1968 U.S. Olympic track and field coach.

All this was explained by Stephen Miller of the University of California at Berkely, the director of the excavations, who led a busload of prospective runners to a marble-floored locker room.

"We can be almost certain of its use because it is next to the tunnel leading to the stadium," he said. "This is where you will change into tunics, though of course in classic times nudity was the rule." So was the belief that wars and killings should cease during Panhellenic festivals, "the first voluntary cessation of war in recorded history," in Mr. Miller's view. Winners were garlanded with laurels, extolled in odes and in some cases provided with free food for life. No distinction was made between amateurs and professionals, and rivals indulged in good-natured raillery.

This esprit became apparent to our group on passing through the long entrance tunnel. All along its limestone blocks are graffiti incised by ancient competitors, including "Akrotatos Is Beautiful," probably referring to a Spartan prince known for his looks. Inscribed just below in a different hand are the words "To the one who wrote this." These inscriptions are unquestionably ancient because the tunnel was sealed by silt in the first century A.D. and not opened until a few years ago.

No doubt the ancient games were blemished by unscrupulous trickery, by class and civic prejudices and other shortcomings of the classic age. But these first festivals dedicated to sports were simple, elegant and celebrated life. The Nemean contests, for example, originated in 573 B.C. as funerary games, a common practice from the days of Homer to Alexander the Great.

By contrast, the modern Olympic Games, since their 1896 revival in Athens, have too often turned into carnivals of nationalism and commercialism. At their best, the Olympics touch us with awe and wonder as gifted athletes do the seemingly impossible. But alas, as far as I know, the modern games have failed to shorten a single war by a single day.

The New York Times.

MEANWHILE

At their best, the Olympics touch us with awe and wonder as gifted athletes do the seemingly impossible.

BOOKS

JESSE: The Life and Pilgrimage of Jesse Jackson

By Marshall Frady. 552 pages. $28.50. Random House.

Reviewed by Jim Sleeper

PEOPLE the world over have shouted, "I am somebody!" with Jesse Jackson, making him somebody, indeed. But who is he, really? That so enigmatic a man became heir by default to the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.'s foundering movement makes it important to know more about him. But it also raises questions about a strain of romantic moralism in American politics that periodically inflames, then depletes, black and liberal movements as well as fundamentalist ones. Marshall Frady has written this hagiography as a romantic moralist. "Absent the great moral dramaturgy of King's day," he laments, "Jackson was left to struggle in the vague spiritual flats of a more prosaic and middling season to find his apotheosis, his mountaintop." On nearly every page, you can feel both subject and author yearning for that mountaintop; the book seems as much Frady's pilgrimage as Jackson's, muddling our reckoning with the man and his "Rainbow."

Frady grew up near Jackson's native Greenville, South Carolina, and attended the white Furman College near Jackson's house in the late 1950s. He didn't meet Jackson until the late 1960s, as a Newsweek reporter, and only later still did he learn that Jackson had watched Furman football games from a black seating area that Frady and classmates had called the "crow's section." Not surprisingly, this Baptist minister's son and biographer of George Wallace brings to Jackson's story a Southern liberal's peculiar moral urgency and strained intimacy; he appreciates much but perhaps atones for too much.

In powerful chapters on Jackson's early life, Frady shows that his birth to a teenage mother, after "a feverish liaison with a married man in his mid-thirties," took place in a black community that was otherwise still so deeply churched that its strong moral censure was inseparable from the strong social bonds that help a village to raise a child. With Jackson's shame ("You ain't nothin' but a nobody," children taunted) came a hunger to prove himself to watchful teachers and preachers who gave his talents the moral traction of a clear path toward redemption, a path from which he strays but to which, in Frady's view, he always returns.

It is too easy for Jackson's critics to condemn his foibles and discount his invocations of soul power to free hostages; to "preach the riot out of a crowd" bent on destruction, as he did during the collapse of Resurrection City in 1968 and, 20 years later, to angry blacks ready to invade the Democrats' Atlanta convention; to preach self-discipline and "conservative" social values compellingly to youths even more lost than he was; and to unite white and black voters as none of the other insurgent presidential candidates since Robert Kennedy has done, setting black electoral precedents that, ironically, strengthened Colin Powell's presidential plausibility.

But it's also too easy to swoon over Frady's misty-eyed, mediagenic accounts of Jackson as pilgrim and prophet. Wives of struggling white farmers weep in his arms. Armenian earthquake survivors embrace the man CNN has made a herald of their freedom (and of America's moral greatness). Tribal "kings," tin-pot dictators and Soviet apparatchiks squirm, sometimes melt, at his importunings. But they all become props on Jackson's noisy stage, and Frady's accounts of such encounters implausibly give Jackson the last word before every change of scene. He omits too many occasions — like the slaying of a black teenager by a white cop in New Jersey and a California Board of Regents' meeting on affirmative action — when Jackson dropped in and held forth without knowing what he was talking about.

It's telling that Frady omits Harold Washington's strenuous effort, while grimming through gritted teeth on the night of his victory as mayor of Chicago, to keep Jackson from lifting both their arms high, like a boxing promoter heralding "his" fighter. Gary Rivlin's nuanced "Fire on the Prairie" describes this and others of Jackson's failures to sustain movement-building "on the ground" in Chicago, including his bunglings of the Breadbasket, Black Expo, and PUSH programs; Frady dashes through all this but dotes on symbolic trips like one to Angola that reappears several times in the book.

A new progressive politics should grasp a truth that Frady soft-pedals: Jackson's big vote in some heavily white areas shows a country less racist than it has been; he has gotten a lot of mileage out of whites' own guilt and goodwill, with this book a case in point. Racism remains, but Jackson's ascent was thwarted less by color than by more intimate hurts and flaws; Harold Washington, Colin Powell and other leaders were born black and poor, too, but not hungry. Their moral journey is the one Jackson's own teachers and preachers envisioned for him, and the one Frady's romanticism obscures.

Jim Sleeper, the author of "The Closest of Strangers: Liberalism and the Politics of Race in New York," wrote this for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

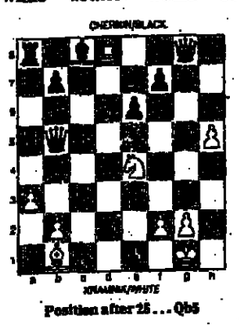
VLADIMIR Kramnik won the Moscow leg of the Professional Chess Association's Quickplay Grand Prix. Kramnik's clean-cut quarter-final defeat of Alexander Chernin gets a "D" for devastating decisiveness.

After the thematic 4...e6 in the Semi-Slav Defense, the most aggressive attack is to play 5 Bg5, the Anti-Meran Gambit, instead of letting the white queen bishop be closed in by the conservative 5 e3. Chernin, however, did not take the bait with 5...dc 6 e4 b5 7 e5 h6 8 Bh4 g5 9 Ng5 hg 10 Bg5 Nbd7 11 ef Bb7 12 g3 c5 13 d5, which leads to fantastic complications, but preferred the comparatively quiet, positional 5...h6 6 Bf6 Qf6. Black gets the bishop pair. White a lead in development and more space in the center.

Sooner or later, Black will have to open his game with ...dc followed by either ...e5 or ...c5, but starting early with 8...dc gives away a development tempo.

In recent years, the fianchetto of the black king bishop with 9...g6 and 10...Bg7 has become popular because it prepares a thrust in the center and provides protection for the king. But that is not how it worked out in this game.

Chernin's 13...Nb6 did not put his knight into a good post; it should have remained within reaching distance of the king position. But the alternative 13...e5? was unplayable because of 14 Qg6!, while 13...c5 would be strongly answered by 14 d5.



Position after 25 . . . Qb5

Once Kramnik got his knight into a strong outpost with 15 Ne5, his assault on the enemy king could not be far behind.

Kramnik's 18 h5! left no doubt as to what was going to happen to the weak light squares around the king. After 18...Ne5 19 de, the damage from 19...Be5 20 hg would have been all on Black's side.

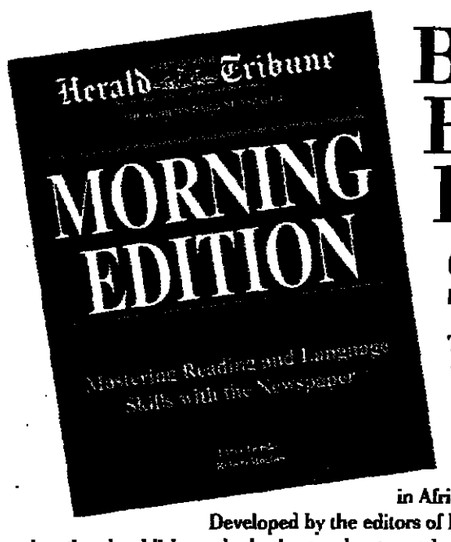
So Chernin relied on defense with 19...g5 20 Bb1 Rd8, but after 21 Qh7 Kf8 22 Ne4!, Kramnik had created the deadly threat of 23 Nf6!

Chernin could not well stop that by 22...Be5 because 23 Qh6 Bg7 24 Qg5 Bd7 25 h6 Bb2 26 Nf6 Ba4 27 h7! will yield Kramnik another queen.

After 22...Rd1 23 Rd1 Qe5 24 Rd8 Ke7 25 Qg8!, Kramnik threatened 26 Qe8 mate and 25...Bd7 26 Ra8 would set up 27 Qd8 mate. After 25...Qb5 26 Rd1!, the threat was now 27 Qd8 mate and after 27...Qb6 28 Qg7, Kramnik, a piece ahead, would threaten 29 Qf6. Chernin gave up.

SLAV DEFENSE

White Kramnik	Black Chernin	White Kramnik	Black Chernin
1 Nf3	d5	14 Be2	c5
2 d4	c6	15 Ne5	c4
3 c4	Nf6	16 e4	Qe7
4 Nc3	e6	17 b4	Nd7
5 Bg5	h6	18 h5	Ne5
6 Bf6	Qf6	19 de	g5
7 e3	Nd7	20 Rh1	Kf8
8 a3	de	21 Qh7	Kf8
9 Be4	g6	22 Ne4	Rd1
10 h4	Bg7	23 Rd1	Qe5
11 Qc2	0-0	24 Rd8	Ke7
12 Bxg6	Qe7	25 Qg8	Qb5
13 Rh1	Nb6	26 Rd1	Resigns



Building Better Language Skills

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11-6-96

UN Nuclear Bloodhound Revives

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

VIENNA — When the chilling details of Iraq's secret nuclear weapons program were uncovered in the wake of the Gulf War, Hans Blix became one of the world's whipping boys.

As director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose inspectors had failed to detect any suspicious activity during periodic visits to Iraqi nuclear facilities before the war, Mr. Blix and his staff were accused of gross negligence that placed the Middle East, if not the world, in danger of a nuclear holocaust.

The agency endured a stream of insults, ranging from charges of incompetence to outright complicity in the program that brought President Saddam Hussein within months of acquiring a nuclear bomb. For many politicians, the agency became a symbol of all the shortcomings of the United Nations.

Five years after the scare in Iraq, the agency, custodian of the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty signed by 181 nations, appears close to securing greatly expanded powers, which Mr. Blix said are necessary if the world hopes to thwart the nuclear bomb-making ambitions of rogue states and future Saddam Husseins.

Under the new mandate, inspectors would have routine access to any facility conceivably related to a nuclear program. Nations would either cooperate or become suspect, provoking international scrutiny and potential sanctions similar to those directed against Iraq and North Korea.

The agency also would be armed with new sensory technologies that can pick up traces of bomb-making activity outside nuclear sites. Such methods have proved their worth: Dust and clothing samples taken near sites in Iraq and North Korea provided evidence that those countries were breaking their word and seeking to develop nuclear weapons.

"The situation has definitely improved from the days of the Cold War, but we are facing two new factors that have raised the threat that nuclear weapons could spread," Mr. Blix, a former foreign minister of Sweden, said in an interview.

Five years after the scare in Iraq, the agency, custodian of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, appears close to securing greatly expanded powers.

"One is the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the rise of trafficking in nuclear materials that can be used to make bombs," he said. "The other is the growing sophistication of so many developing countries that now have the knowledge, if not the means, to make nuclear weapons if they so desire."

While efforts to smuggle nuclear materials appear to be on the rise, Mr. Blix said, the evidence shows "it is sufficient to be concerned but not enough to be hysterical."

All of the police seizures of enriched uranium and plutonium samples coming from the former Soviet Union have involved quantities too small to make nuclear weapons. Experts say about 18 pounds (8.2 kilograms) of plutonium or about 55 pounds of highly enriched uranium are needed to fabricate a bomb.

Of greater concern, however, Mr. Blix said, is the explosive growth in scientific skills and technology acquired by many countries. Experts say at least 40 nations now possess the ability to develop nuclear weapons.

While most are Western industrial democracies that have renounced all intentions to build a bomb, a few other states, including Iran, Libya and Taiwan, may find the incentive and the means to join Israel, India and Pakistan as undeclared nuclear powers.

To fight such threats, the Clinton administration has been leading the move to equip the atomic energy agency with greater powers. They would include the right to inspect a wide range of nuclear facilities on demand and to insist on a full accounting of the import and export of materials that can be used to make nuclear weapons.

Pressure is mounting on Germany and Japan to drop their resistance to the economic costs posed by greater demands for information and inspections of their nuclear industries. Once Tokyo and Bonn lift their veto, the agency could receive the broader authority it has sought to serve more effectively as the world's "nuclear cop." Lifting of that veto could come early as Monday, when an agency board of governors meeting opens.

After some hesitation, the United States and other countries have started passing to the agency some of their most sensitive intelligence relating to the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

"What Saddam taught the world was that if we expect the IAEA to act as a bloodhound, we owe it our best help in catching the scent," said John B. Ritch 3d, U.S. ambassador to UN agencies in Vienna, who has worked closely with Mr. Blix to boost the agency's powers.

Even more valuable is the arsenal of modern technologies that Mr. Blix and his inspectors can draw upon to detect suspicious activity through isotopes of plutonium or highly enriched uranium identified in the air, water, vegetation or soil near a country's nuclear facilities.

In the case of Iraq, which maintained a facility for weapons research hidden from agency inspectors, a laboratory examination of clothing taken from Western hostages held near Iraq's nuclear facilities during the Gulf crisis revealed infinitesimal traces of isotopes that indicated secret efforts were being made to enrich uranium.

Similarly, nuclear inspectors surprised North Korea when sophisticated analysis of samples taken at its nuclear facility in Yongbun, backed by U.S. satellite photographs, refuted North Korea's claims that it had disclosed the full extent of its nuclear program.

Both Iraq and North Korea are now subject to intensive monitoring with the help of sophisticated sensors that will be able to maintain constant checks on any nuclear weapons development.

By placing sensors in the basin of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, for example, Maurizio Zifferero, head of the agency's action team for Iraq, said it was now possible to conduct a "continuing urinalysis" of any clandestine nuclear weapons activity. Incriminating isotopes would eventually flow into the scope of the sensors.

Max Factor Jr. of Cosmetics Fame Dies

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — Max Factor Jr., 91, who gave beauty tips to movie stars and housewives alike and turned his father's company into one of the world's largest cosmetics enterprises, died here of heart failure Friday.

Mr. Factor collaborated with his father, Max Factor Sr., to invent brands of makeup that were first used on screen by movie stars and later adopted by women all over the world.

After his father's death in 1938, Mr. Factor became the driving creative force behind the Max Factor Co. He is credited with inventing Tru-Color lipstick, which outstripped other products of its day because it did not smear.

Mr. Factor was born in St. Louis in 1904, the year his parents emigrated from Russia. His father had been the cosmetician to Russia's royal family. The family moved to Los Angeles in 1908.

Max Factor Jr. got his start in the cosmetics business working with his father during the silent film era.

William Baroody Jr., Adviser to Presidents

NEW YORK (NYT) — William Baroody Jr., 58, a senior aide to President Gerald R. Ford who was also president of the conservative American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research from 1978 until 1986, died of a lung ailment Saturday in Alexandria, Virginia.

Mr. Baroody was executive vice president of the institute in 1977 and 1978 before succeeding his father, William Sr., as its president. Under William Jr., the institute played a major role in forming the policies of President Ronald Reagan's administration.

At the time of William Jr.'s sudden resignation under pressure as the institute's president, the organization was suffering severe financial problems. Mr. Baroody's departure — he and his father had held its presidency for a total of 32 of its first 43 years — solidified a decision at the institute to retrench after an era of swiftly growing influence and of ambitious expansion.

Ben Tobin, Investor And Broadway Angel

HOLLYWOOD, Florida (AP) — Ben Tobin, 92, a real estate mogul who was once a co-owner of the Empire State Building and helped finance the hit Broadway show "West Side Story," died at his home.

After emigrating with his family from Russia before the revolution, Mr. Tobin moved to Detroit in the 1920s and started building a real estate empire. He moved to Florida in 1945.

Leon Garfield, 74, whose rollicking historical novels for young readers conjured up the London of Hogarth and Dickens, died June 2 in London of complications after surgery.

General James Karrick Woolnough, 85, a U.S. Army combat officer in World War II and the Korean War who went on to command the 1st Cavalry Division as well as the army's Vietnam-era central training command in Virginia, died May 30 in Washington.

George Davis Snell, 92, who shared a Nobel prize in 1980 for milestone research that helped make human organ transplants possible, died Thursday in Bar Harbor, Maine.

Edward M. Bernstein, 91, a prominent Washington economist who had been a consultant to U.S. presidents, foreign governments and central banks and who was first research director of the International Monetary Fund, died Saturday in Washington after a heart attack.

John Alton, 94, a cinematographer who won a 1951 Academy Award for filming the ballet sequence in "An American in Paris," died June 2 in Santa Monica, California.

James R. Harvey, 61, a former president, board chairman and chief executive of the Transamerica Corp., died of pneumonia June 5 in San Francisco.

Thomas H. Dawson, 82, who scaled the ranks at CBS to become president of the network in the 1960s before leaving to serve until 1974 as radio and television director in the commissioner's office of Major League Baseball, died June 2 in Palm Desert, California.

Jerry Plotkin, 62, the only nongovernment worker held during the Iranian hostage crisis, died June 6 in Los Angeles.

ULSTER: *Peace Talks Begin With Dispute Over Mitchell's Role*

Continued from Page 1

estant leaders have described the Maine Democrat, who was Senate majority leader, as a henchman of President Bill Clinton, seeking to help the president win Irish-American votes in his re-election campaign. In appointing Mr. Mitchell chairman, Britain ended its historic refusal to allow foreigners to be involved in its internal security problems.

For decades, Sinn Fein advocated American involvement in the North and London had rejected it. The peace negotiations, not open to the press or public, were in the making for three years.

Despite Monday's difficulties, they were still hailed by most politicians here, including Mr. Major and Prime Minister John Bruton of Ireland, as historic, potentially the first time all parties will meet and seek a permanent settlement since sectarian guerrilla warfare erupted in 1969 between the Protestant majority and the Roman Catholic minority of this British province. More than 3,100 people have been killed in the warfare.

Mr. Adams, surrounded by most of the 16 Sinn Fein delegates elected to the negotiations, insisted in at least a dozen short interviews outside the gates, that his party had the right to be inside. Three of his colleagues were allowed inside briefly to be told formally by civil servants that did not qualify because there is no IRA cease-fire. Mr. Adams insists that his party is separate from the IRA, an assertion that is believed by few people in Northern Ireland, including his own supporters and party officials.

But Monday, as in recent weeks, Mr. Adams's tone was one of moderation. In private conversations in recent days he has assured officials and diplomats there will be a resumption of the IRA cease-fire, without saying when.

On Monday he said that despite his exclusion now, "We will be in inclusive all-party talks and will be part of a peaceful settlement." Sinn Fein's attitude now, he added, was "calm and measured." With the barbed-wire-topped gates at his back, he added, "As Mr. MacArthur said, we shall return." Mr. Major, asked at a news conference whether he thought Sinn Fein would eventually be part of the talks, said, "If what he's hinting is that there's going to be another cease-fire, then I'm very pleased to hear that."

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INTERNATIONAL

UN Nuclear Bloodhound Revives

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

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While most are Western industrial democracies that have renounced all intentions to build a bomb, a few other states, including Iran, Libya and Taiwan, may find the incentive and the means to join Israel, India and Pakistan as undeclared nuclear powers.

To fight such threats, the Clinton administration has been leading the move to

Five years after the scare in Iraq, the agency, custodian of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, appears close to securing greatly expanded powers.

equip the atomic energy agency with greater powers. They would include the right to inspect a wide range of nuclear facilities on demand and to insist on a full accounting of the import and export of materials that can be used to make nuclear weapons.

Pressure is mounting on Germany and Japan to drop their resistance to the economic costs posed by greater demands for information and inspections of their nuclear industries. Once Tokyo and Bonn lift their veto, the agency could receive the broader authority it has sought to serve more effectively as the world's "nuclear cop." Lifting of that veto could come early as Monday, when an agency board of governors meeting opens.

After some hesitation, the United States and other countries have started passing to the agency some of their most sensitive intelligence relating to the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

"What Saddam taught the world was that if we expect the IAEA to act as a bloodhound, we owe it our best help in catching the scent," said John B. Ritch 3d, U.S. ambassador to UN agencies in Vienna, who has worked closely with Mr. Blix to boost the agency's powers.

Even more valuable is the arsenal of modern technologies that Mr. Blix and his inspectors can draw upon to detect suspicious activity through isotopes of plutonium or highly enriched uranium identified in the air, water, vegetation or soil near a country's nuclear facilities.

In the case of Iraq, which maintained a facility for weapons research hidden from agency inspectors, a laboratory examination of clothing taken from Western hostages held near Iraq's nuclear facilities during the Gulf crisis revealed infinitesimal traces of isotopes that indicated secret efforts were being made to enrich uranium.

Similarly, nuclear inspectors surprised North Korea when sophisticated analysis of samples taken at its nuclear facility in Yongbun, backed by U.S. satellite photographs, refuted North Korea's claims that it had disclosed the full extent of its nuclear program.

Both Iraq and North Korea are now subject to intensive monitoring with the help of sophisticated sensors that will be able to maintain constant checks on any nuclear weapons development.

By placing sensors in the basin of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, for example, Maurizio Zifferero, head of the agency's action team for Iraq, said it was now possible to conduct a "continuing urinalysis" of any clandestine nuclear weapons activity. Incriminating isotopes would eventually flow into the scope of the sensors.

Max Factor Jr. of Cosmetics Fame Dies

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — Max Factor Jr., 91, who gave beauty tips to movie stars and housewives alike and turned his father's company into one of the world's largest cosmetics enterprises, died here of heart failure Friday.

Mr. Factor collaborated with his father, Max Factor Sr., to invent brands of makeup that were first used on screen by movie stars and later adopted by women all over the world.

After his father's death in 1938, Mr. Factor became the driving creative force behind the Max Factor Co. He is credited with inventing Tru-Color lipstick, which outstripped other products of its day because it did not smear.

Mr. Factor was born in St. Louis in 1904, the year his parents emigrated from Russia. His father had been the cosmetician to Russia's royal family. The family moved to Los Angeles in 1908.

Max Factor Jr. got his start in the cosmetics business working with his father during the silent film era.

William Baroody Jr., Adviser to Presidents

NEW YORK (NYT) — William Baroody Jr., 58, a senior aide to President Gerald R. Ford who was also president of the conservative American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research from 1978 until 1986, died of a lung ailment Saturday in Alexandria, Virginia.

Mr. Baroody was executive vice president of the institute in 1977 and 1978 before succeeding his father, William Sr., as its president. Under William Jr., the institute played a major role in forming the policies of President Ronald Reagan's administration.

At the time of William Jr.'s sudden resignation under pressure as the institute's president, the organization was suffering severe financial problems. Mr. Baroody's departure — he and his father had held its presidency for a total of 32 of its first 43 years — solidified a decision at the institute to retrench after an era of swiftly growing influence and of ambitious expansion.

Ben Tobin, Investor And Broadway Angel

HOLLYWOOD, Florida (AP) — Ben Tobin, 92, a real estate mogul who was once a co-owner of the Empire State Building and helped finance the hit Broadway show "West Side Story," died at his home.

After emigrating with his family from Russia before the revolution, Mr. Tobin moved to Detroit in the 1920s and started building a real estate empire. He moved to Florida in 1945.

Leon Garfield, 74, whose rollicking historical novels for young readers conjured up the London of Hogarth and Dickens, died June 2 in London of complications after surgery.

General James Karrick Woolnough, 85, a U.S. Army combat officer in World War II and the Korean War who went on to command the 1st Cavalry Division as well as the army's Vietnam-era central training command in Virginia, died May 30 in Washington.

George Davis Snell, 92, who shared a Nobel prize in 1980 for milestone research that helped make human organ transplants possible, died Thursday in Bar Harbor, Maine.

Edward M. Bernstein, 91, a prominent Washington economist who had been a consultant to U.S. presidents, foreign governments and central banks and who was first research director of the International Monetary Fund, died Saturday in Washington after a heart attack.

John Alton, 94, a cinematographer who won a 1951 Academy Award for filming the ballet sequence in "An American in Paris," died June 2 in Santa Monica, California.

James R. Harvey, 61, a former president, board chairman and chief executive of the Transamerica Corp., died of pneumonia June 5 in San Francisco.

Thomas H. Dawson, 82, who scaled the ranks at CBS to become president of the network in the 1960s before leaving to serve until 1974 as radio and television director in the commissioner's office of Major League Baseball, died June 2 in Palm Desert, California.

Jerry Plotkin, 62, the only nongovernment worker held during the Iranian hostage crisis, died June 6 in Los Angeles.

ULSTER: *Peace Talks Begin With Dispute Over Mitchell's Role*

Continued from Page 1

estant leaders have described the Maine Democrat, who was Senate majority leader, as a henchman of President Bill Clinton, seeking to help the president win Irish-American votes in his re-election campaign. In appointing Mr. Mitchell chairman, Britain ended its historic refusal to allow foreigners to be involved in its internal security problems.

For decades, Sinn Fein advocated American involvement in the North and London had rejected it. The peace negotiations, not open to the press or public, were in the making for three years.

Despite Monday's difficulties, they were still hailed by most politicians here, including Mr. Major and Prime Minister John Bruton of Ireland, as historic, potentially the first time all parties will meet and seek a permanent settlement since sectarian guerrilla warfare erupted in 1969 between the Protestant majority and the Roman Catholic minority of this British province. More than 3,100 people have been killed in the warfare.

Mr. Adams, surrounded by most of the 16 Sinn Fein delegates elected to the negotiations, insisted in at least a dozen short interviews outside the gates, that his party had the right to be inside. Three of his colleagues were allowed inside briefly to be told formally by civil servants that did not qualify because there is no IRA cease-fire. Mr. Adams insists that his party is separate from the IRA, an assertion that is believed by few people in Northern Ireland, including his own supporters and party officials.

But Monday, as in recent weeks, Mr. Adams's tone was one of moderation. In private conversations in recent days he has assured officials and diplomats there will be a resumption of the IRA cease-fire, without saying when.

On Monday he said that despite his exclusion now, "We will be in inclusive all-party talks and will be part of a peaceful settlement." Sinn Fein's attitude now, he added, was "calm and measured." With the barbed-wire-topped gates at his back, he added, "As Mr. MacArthur said, we shall return." Mr. Major, asked at a news conference whether he thought Sinn Fein would eventually be part of the talks, said, "If what he's hinting is that there's going to be another cease-fire, then I'm very pleased to hear that."

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To a Parade of Fashion Flowers, Add the Day of the Daisy



Christopher Moore

Flower power: From left, two-piece meadow print from Yves Saint Laurent; voile star-flower print from Istante by Versace; rose-patterned jumper dress from Oliver by Valentino, and rose-and-bird print from Steven Slowik.

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

THIS is the season for rambling roses and succulent honeysuckle, for pots of geraniums and fields of scarlet poppies. But in fashion this summer, everything seems to be coming up daisies. The sunny-side-up marguerite, its white petals radiating from a yellow center, is the insistent emblem among hardy perennial floral prints.

The return of the dress and the retreat of minimalism have combined to make the simple shift and shirt dresses sprout fresh blooms. Because the clothes are so plain and simple, meadow flowers seem more appropriate than hothouse blooms.

Daisies popped up on voile dresses and even on swimwear in Gianni Versace's Istante collection. Yves Saint Laurent sprinkled flowers of the field on a frilled two-piece and topped it with a straw hat unraveling hobo-style at the brim.

In Milan, Lawrence Steele had daisies everywhere, as cut-out appliqués on blouses and shift dresses and even on sandals — a trend that can be found in many shoe stores.

Since the country cottage garden often includes a mix of fruit and flowers, that was the message from Dolce & Gabbana in Italy and Bella Freud in London, who both chose ripe cherries as appropriate prints.

While Ferragamo used a trumpet-lily print, the designer Steven Slowik picked a more naive pattern of birds and flowers framed in patchwork squares. Kenzo, a devotee of the flower print, filled the runway of his spring show with tulips and had flowers blooming throughout the collection.

Why the daisy? It is part of the 1960s retro revival and marks a return to the youthful exuberance and innocence of that era. The daisy was the favorite emblem of Swinging London designer Mary Quant, who made it the motif of her company.

The concept of designers having fetish flowers has existed throughout the century. Christian Dior's lucky mascot was the *muguet*, the lily of the valley. The designer devoted an entire collection to the bell-shaped white flowers in spring 1954 and caught their fragrance in Diorissimo.

Coco Chanel famously plucked the camellia, which remains a constant symbol of the house today, although her personal favorite — and the essence of Chanel No. 5 — was jasmin.

Similarly, the pungent Casablanca lily is Yves Saint Laurent's choice to fill the vases in his home, but on the runway, he cultivates the rose, also the focus of the Saint Laurent garden at last month's French flower show in Parc de Saint Cloud. The word *rose* means "pink" in French and when Saint Laurent launched his rose-scented Paris fragrance in 1983, he dedicated his summer couture collection to "la dame en rose."

Other design houses with symbolic flowers include the violet for Balmain. For this year's 50th anniversary collection in March, current designer Oscar de la Renta scattered the Balmain wedding dress with violets. At Léonard, the lily bloomed as the house's symbolic print because of designer Daniel Tribouillard's own interest in cultivating the exotic plant.

Gardening has often been a recreation for fashion designers. Dior claimed his weekly "return to the soil" at his country house was a passion equal to couture. Hubert de Givenchy, who has put his energy in retirement into the restoration of the Potager du Roy at Versailles, had previously been inspired by Claude Monet's garden at Giverny to create summer dresses with Impressionist prints.

SINCE flowers are always in fashion, how can there be such a thing as fashions in flowers, favoring the daisy rather than the rose? Flowers correspond to the current aesthetic as much as clothes or decoration: pansies for sentimental Victorians, exotic blooms when tastes turned Oriental, white flowers for modernists from the 1920s to now.

In his 1954 book "The Glass of Fashion," Cecil Beaton discussed the ins and outs of orchids, carnations and rarefied species — and the lasting allure of meadow flowers.

"Falling under fashion's spell, they become popular and then obsolete," he wrote of modish blooms. "While the wild flowers of the field, like people in far provinces who have no need of fashion, continue to propagate whether or not we consider them beautiful."

Tirolean Chic Takes to the Turf

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The feathers were dancing and horses were prancing — and that was before the race at Chantilly had even left the starting post.

Hermès is celebrating the Year of Music and this year's Prix de Diane-Hermès was dedicated to Austria — famous both for equestrians and musicians.

"Austria to me is about costumes and customs — and about great riding and music traditions," said Jean-Louis Dumas, president of Hermès.

So on the turf Sunday were displays of dressage, befeathered Tirolean hats and, alongside the Champagne, spritzers — the mix of white wine and sparkling mineral water that Johann Strauss claimed was "like one of my waltzes — you feel it in your heart but not in your head."

The heart and the head were objects of attention for guests at the seated luncheon and those who chose instead a designer picnic basket to have a classy *déjeuner sur l'herbe*. The French actress Cyrielle Claire, her white hat garnished with vegetation, was a co-host of the benefit in aid of the humanitarian agency Care, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year.

Although the benefit's chair, Marina de Brantes, was wearing a peach suit by Christian Lacroix, white was the favored color of the season. The Austrian ambassador, Eva Nowotny, chose a sleek white dress with red accessories; Dumas's wife, Rena, was in a white linen Mao jacket and midcalf skirt, and Betty Lagardère in a white Yves Saint Laurent pantsuit. Several elegant women chose pants rather than a more formal suit or dress and jacket.

The Prix de Diane used to be a French high-society event but has become more of a family day at the races with men in linen suits and Panama hats often showing a casual elegance that eluded overdressed women in elaborate headgear. French children also displayed a heroic sense of chic on a hot day: girls in milkmaid dresses or Tirolean dirndls and lads in long-sleeved shirts and ties.

The Japanese were winners in the sartorial stakes. The actress Yuko Asano in Hermès from her silk-printed vest to her tan-leather shoes had a sporty style. The millinery prize for effort goes to opera-lover and arts-sponsor Yogi Nishikawa, who is a passionate collector of tigers as works of art. His bowler hat, hand-painted with tiger markings, was created by Lacroix's couture atelier.

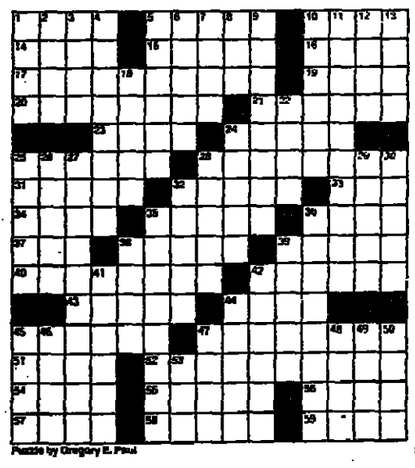


François Mori/The Associated Press

Fancy hat and Tirolean style at the Prix de Diane-Hermès at Chantilly.

Suzy Menkes

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Puzzle by Gregory E. Paul

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48 Andy Taylor's son
47 Fix
48 Jokester Johnson
49 Limerick man
50 Eye sore
53 Jogged

© *New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz*

Solution to Puzzle of June 10

S	P	A	R		B	R	A	T		S	K	I	P	
W	A	N	E		E	E	R	O		T	I	N	T	
A	N	G	E	L	H	A	I	R	P	A	S	T	A	
M	I	L	L	I	E		Z	O	O	M	S			
I	C	E		A	M	S		S	O	P		S	T	P
			F	R	O	N	T		H	E	F	N	E	R
S	C	A	R		T	O	A	D		D	R	O	N	E
A	R	T	I	C	H	O	K	E	H	E	A	R	T	S
B	E	L	L	O		P	E	L	E		N	E	S	S
R	E	A	L	L	Y		S	T	A	L	K			
A	D	S		L	O	S		A	V	A		A	D	A
			S	E	R	T	A		E	D	A	M	E	S
	F	I	N	G	E	R	S	A	N	D	W	I	C	H
A	L	O	E		I	T	L	L		E	C	C	E	
N	E	W	S		P	I	T	Y		D	O	A	S	

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1. Simply devise a question for Harris Freedman and Frank Fitzgibbon from Emerging Markets Data, tonight's guests on Monte Carlo's Riviera Radio.

Here is an example:

- Is this on-line data delivered for the same sort of cost as we currently pay for our weekly or monthly journals or newsletters covering the same market?

2. Send your questions by fax or phone to Riviera Radio (you don't have to live in the region to enter).

The first five callers will win a $100 phone card.

3. The best questions will go into the cruise draw to be made on June 30th in Monte Carlo.

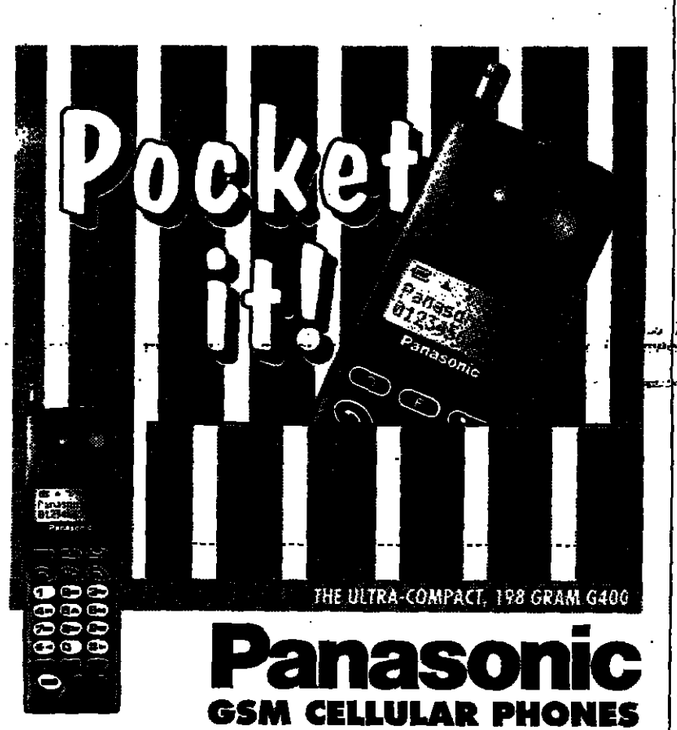
Tel: (33) 93 25 49 06/Fax: (33) 93 30 42 45
Email: rivieraradio@riviera.fr

RIVIERA RADIO
10, Boulevard Princesse Charlotte, 98000 Monaco
Riviera Radio - The English Language Radio Station on the French Riviera.

NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

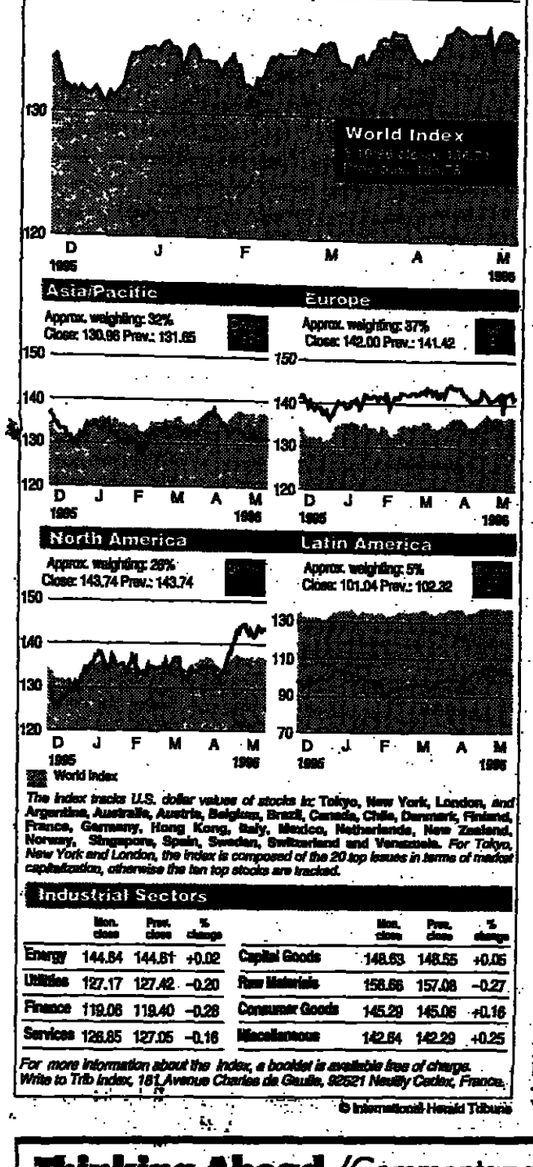
Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.



Continued on Page 19

THE TRIB INDEX 136.71

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. *For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.*

Industrial Sectors

	Mon. close	Prev. close	% change		Mon. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	144.84	144.81	+0.02	Capital Goods	148.63	148.55	+0.05
Utilities	127.17	127.42	−0.20	Raw Materials	156.66	157.08	−0.27
Finance	119.06	119.40	−0.28	Consumer Goods	145.29	145.06	+0.16
Services	128.85	127.05	−0.16	Miscellaneous	142.64	142.29	+0.25

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

© International Herald Tribune

Cashing In on Catchy Tunes

Songsmith Is Really Useful for Growing Firm

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

LONDON — In the beginning was the tune. More than 25 years later that is how Sir Andrew Lloyd Webber still likes it to be. He writes the tunes for his hit musicals and lets others worry about what to do with the small fortune that "Cats," "The Phantom of the Opera," "Sunset Boulevard" and other big musicals continue to earn him every year.

It is proving to be a good arrangement. While Sir Andrew continues to pen hummable tunes, the company that he formed in 1977 — Really Useful Group — has begun to diversify in all directions and has now set its sights on becoming a global entertainment conglomerate.

With its headquarters in a nondescript building near Covent Garden in London's West End theater district and offices in New York, Los Angeles, Singapore, Hong Kong, Sydney, Frankfurt and Basel, Switzerland, it already has interests in theaters, musicals, records, movies, merchandising and perhaps soon a theme park.

In May, in its most ambitious move so far, the company joined four partners in a $300 million to $375 million project to transform the abandoned Battersea Power Station on the south bank of the Thames River in London into what it hopes will be "the first totally indoor entertainment center."

In scope, if not in size, the company imagines itself as comparable to Walt Disney Co. "There are an awful lot of similarities between Disney and us," Patrick McKenna, the company's chief executive, said. "We have incredible copyrights. We have grown up in recent years with proper management. We're a cash-rich company, and we're ready to invest in the ever-merging world of entertainment and leisure."

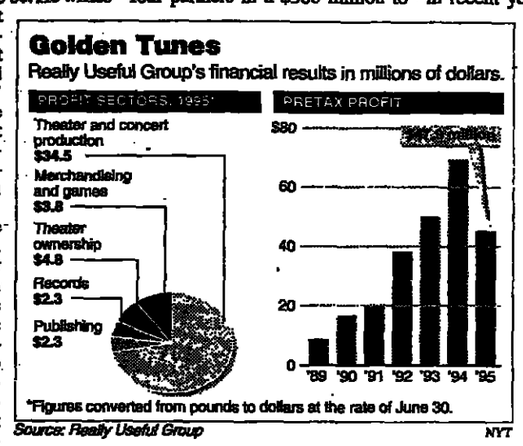
The company's rapid expansion began in 1990 when Mr. McKenna, now 39, an accountant by training, took over its management. He supervised Sir Andrew's buy-back of what was then a public company in which the composer had a 40 percent stake. The following year, 30 percent of the newly private company was sold to the Polygram UK unit of Philips Electronics NV for around $150 million, with Sir Andrew retaining a 70 percent stake.

As a private company, Really Useful Group is not required to

See WEBBER, Page 15

Golden Tunes

Really Useful Group's financial results in millions of dollars.



*Figures converted from pounds to dollars at the rate of June 30.

Source: Really Useful Group NYT

BT and MCI Plan To Build Massive Internet System

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Two of the world's largest telecommunications companies announced plans Monday to build a massive system to handle the worldwide use of the Internet.

British Telecommunications PLC and its U.S. partner MCI Communications Corp. said their planned joint effort — Concert Internet Plus — would increase capacity on the Net by nearly a third.

In addition to combining the existing net services of the two companies this summer, the joint venture will add a dozen new communications hubs, principally in Europe and Asia, by the end of the year at a cost of $100 million.

Initially, the companies said they would target their services at corporations wanting to set up private, intranet systems for in-house voice mail and sharing of documents and software in offices scattered around the world. For a service that offers greater speed and reliability — backed up for the first time by an international service guarantee — BT and MCI hope to convince their customers to pay a substantial premium over rates charged by existing services.

Company executives also said they would sell their new service to Internet service providers and to individuals wanting access to the Net. Gerald Taylor, president of MCI, said the new system represented a significant increase in the quality of Internet-based communications. In recent years, an Internet use has exploded there has been a growing chorus of complaints about on-line overcrowding, often resulting in long delays and difficulty of access.

"Concert Internet Plus makes the Internet industrial-strength and a reliable and credible substitute for private global networks," Mr. Taylor said. He also predicted that by the turn of the century the two companies' Internet related revenue would exceed $2 billion annually. But as a provider of those private company networks, analysts warned that some of the expected growth will probably come from eating away at the companies' existing and more lucrative business.

The partners also have fulfilled a long-running ambition by signing up Japan's NTT Data, the $5 billion-a-year in revenue data transmission arm of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., as their distributor in that market. "These two companies have lusted after NTT for years," one analyst said. "If nothing else comes of this latest product than eventually signing up NTT as a full-fledged member of Concert I think they would both be very happy."

Mr. Taylor had his eye on a payoff far closer to the present. He said that Japan was one of the world's fastest-growing Internet markets with the number of users forecast to quadruple this year alone.

The new network will be run by Concert, the joint venture the two telecommunications companies set up in 1993 to market phone services to large multinational corporations. In the future, analysts expect a rapid shift of telephone traffic from private networks and onto the net, and also a shift in favor of data versus voice transmissions. By 2000 as much as 90 percent of all phone traffic may be data, compared with just 10 percent today, according to some studies.

"It is definitely a market worth going for, if you believe projections indicating that half of all traffic by the end of the century will be generated by the Internet," said Evan Miller, an analyst at CS First Boston.

Others say that increasingly the world's leading telecommunications companies have little choice but to launch Internet services even though they are intrinsically less lucrative. Analysts said that by shifting the battle for Internet market call volumes to one based on the quality of the service offered, the two companies hope to eke a slightly greater margin out of the business.

Exxon to Start Huge Russia Project

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

IRVING, Texas — Exxon Corp. said Monday it would begin work this summer on the $15 billion exploration and development of three massive oil-and-gas fields off the coast of Russia's Sakhalin Island.

The three fields could produce the equivalent of 5 billion barrels of oil for Exxon and its partners.

Exxon Neftegas Ltd. holds a 30 percent interest in the Sakhalin 1 project and will serve as operator. Japan's Sakhalin Oil & Gas Development Co. also owns 30 percent, while the Russian companies Sakhalinmorneftegas-Shelf and Rosneft-Sakhalin hold 23 percent and 17 percent.

Production is not expected until after 2000, Exxon said.

Separately, a jury in Houston ruled that the Lloyd's of London insurance market must pay Exxon $250 million for damages stemming from the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Exxon sued Lloyd's in 1993, seeking more than $1 billion. Lloyd's had refused to pay because it alleged Exxon was negligent in turning over the Valdez to Joseph Hazelwood, which Lloyd's described as a "known alcoholic." Since then, Lloyd's has agreed to hand over $688 million in partial settlements.

But Exxon also lost another legal battle Monday, as the Supreme Court ruled that a separate lawsuit in a New York federal court proceed. In that suit, more than 100 insurers, including Lloyd's, are seeking to avoid paying damages from the Valdez spill. Exxon argued that the New York court should let the dispute be settled by the Texas court. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

America's Bullying Trade Tactics

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — For some months now, the United States has been acting as if it alone were entitled to dictate the terms of world trade, apparently on the grounds that — at least in a presidential election year — American interests take priority over everyone else's.

Now Washington is upset because its allies have dared to complain. It would be much healthier for the future of the trading system — and ultimately for the United States itself — if the Americans would listen to what their friends have to say.

The biggest single source of discord has been Washington's attempt to bully other countries into adopting its hostile policy towards Cuba by threatening their companies with economic sanctions. Similar measures are soon to follow against non-American companies investing in Libya and Iran.

The U.S. bid to penalize foreigners doing perfectly legitimate business with other countries has been bitterly, and quite rightly attacked by Washington's partners in the North American Free Trade Agreement — Canada and Mexico — as well as by other countries ranging from Russia to Japan.

But Washington is most annoyed with the European Union, which is sharply criticizing Washington for undermining the basis of the multilateral trading system, of which the United States has traditionally been the foremost champion.

Washington is widely accused of jeopardizing major trade negotiations on financial services, telecommunications and maritime services in response to pressure from domestic special interests, and has been denounced for clumsy unilateral moves against China and Japan.

With U.S. officials responding irritably to these attacks, trans-Atlantic trade relations have become unusually testy. The bad feeling bodes ill for this week's meeting in Washington between President Bill Clinton and EU leaders which is meant to advance trans-Atlantic economic cooperation.

The stinging European criticism is especially unwelcome in an election season in which the White House is trying to keep trade issues off the domestic political agenda.

U.S. officials say the Europeans are unfairly drawing general conclusions from a series of separate incidents. It is true that on Cuba, Libya and Iran, it is Congress, rather than the White House, that is to blame. Equally, Washington has generally not been given enough credit for progress on telecommunications and financial services.

The problem is partly one of personalities. Mickey Kantor, the former U.S. trade representative who is now secretary of commerce, tends to feel ill at ease with Europeans, especially if they behave in an intellectually or socially pretentious manner. The arrogance of Sir Leon Brittan, the EU's chief trade negotiator, does not help. It would be better if he toned down his public criticism.

The fact remains, however, that, whether it means to or not, the United States is sending the rest of the world a very dangerous message: that each individual trade deal must be of advantage to U.S. businesses. Reciprocity is now the key word in Washington, and, says one U.S. trade specialist, "nobody in this town is talking about the multilateral system."

Special support goes to the business friends of the White House, such as Hollywood and the computer-software industry, for whom Washington is taking up the cudgels against China in the current dispute over intellectual property.

The approach may be politically popular. But it is a big change from America's traditional unquestioning backing for free trade.

Many Americans say that with the Cold War over, the United States can no longer afford its past trade generosity to its allies. But as huge new economic powers arrive on the scene it is dangerously short-sighted to weaken the spirit of the multilateral system, which is, after all, based on American values.

High-handed, dictatorial behavior is not the best way to ensure that a changing world will continue to respect those values in the years ahead.

Cheung Kong Puts Price on Assets

Chinese Infrastructure Units to Be Spun Off With Value of $1.6 Billion

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd., joining an investment trend, put a price tag of 12 billion Hong Kong dollars ($1.55 billion) on its plans to spin off its China infrastructure business as a separate publicly quoted company.

The planned listing, Cheung Kong Infrastructure, will contain the parent company's interests in three Chinese toll roads, 11 toll bridges and investments in six power plants along with Hong Kong cement and other building-material manufacturing concerns.

Had the new company, which will become a Cheung Kong subsidiary, been accounted for separately, its earnings would have been 569 million dollars last year, an 89 percent rise from 1994, on sales of 2.5 billion dollars, according to Cheung Kong.

The new company, if successfully listed, is expected to earn at least 728 million dollars in 1996, a 28 percent increase on the year.

But it appears that investors will be buying the powerful reputation of Li Ka-shing, the businessman who controls Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd., for making money through his established track record of profits in China, analysts said after looking over the list of properties and projects to be bundled together.

"Everybody is trying to capitalize on the infrastructure investment boom in China," said Winnie Chiu, an analyst at DBS Securities. "What investors will be betting on is the earnings from the Hong Kong operations in the near term and earnings from the China operations coming through later."

According to Cheung Kong, the two Hong Kong businesses, Green Island Cement (Holdings) Ltd. and Anderson Asia (Holdings) Ltd., would have represented 93 percent of total sales and 80.5 percent of the new subsidiary's profits last year.

But earnings from China will be a lot longer coming, analysts said.

Although the Chinese economy appears to have only tentatively bottomed out of its most recent boom-bust cycle, China infrastructure listings have become quite popular in Hong Kong in recent months.

New World Development Company Ltd.'s successful spin-off of New World Infrastructure Ltd. last October set the stage for similar equity offerings by some of Hong Kong's biggest property players this year.

In a formula followed by others, including Henderson Land Development Ltd., New World was able to raise money from new investors to put to work elsewhere in the group, or to retire debt, while unveiling more about its individual assets overall. In New World's case, the China spin-off sparked new investor support for its stock, which soared nearly 30 percent in the months following the launch of its subsidiary.

The Hong Kong companies' decision to welcome new investors into their China projects is an effective way to limit overall China risk, although the point has not been made in those terms. Cheung Kong is expected to retain just under 75 percent of Cheung Kong Infrastructure, while raising between 3.1 and 3.6 billion dollars.

Analysts expect that Mr. Li, who has built one of Asia's largest fortunes through shrewd asset trading, will channel some of the cash raised from Cheung Kong Infrastructure's offering back into the Hong Kong property market for quick trading profits as it comes out of a current slump.

Arriving as a penniless immigrant to Hong Kong, Mr. Li has turned profits from a plastic flower factory into one of Asia's most dynamic business empires.

(Another) U.S. Giant Plans Split

Bloomberg Business News

PITTSBURGH — Westinghouse Electric Corp. said Monday it planned to separate its broadcasting and industrial businesses to attract new investors, possibly by creating separate stocks or spinning off some units.

The company's announcement follows similar moves by AT&T Corp. and ITT Corp.

Michael H. Jordan, the chief executive who led the company's $5.4 billion acquisition of the broadcaster CBS last year, urged Westinghouse's board at its May 29 meeting to break apart the businesses, executives said.

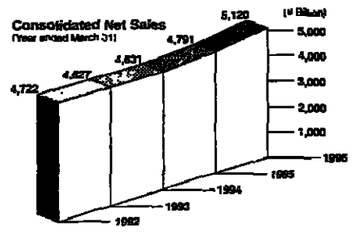
"The value of the pieces is greater than the whole. There are absolutely zero synergies between those two businesses," said Rich Buoncore, of Spears, Benzak, Salomon & Farrell, which owns Westinghouse stock.

Westinghouse shares rose $1, to $19.75, on the New York Stock Exchange.

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT

Statement of Income (for the period April 1, 1995 to March 31, 1996) In Millions of Yen

Net sales	5,120,086
Cost of sales	3,612,504
Income before taxes and minority interests	177,749
Income taxes	102,965
Net income	90,388
Net income per share	26.85 (in Yen)



Balance Sheet (March 31, 1996) In Millions of Yen

Assets		Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	
Cash and cash equivalents	679,408	Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	1,137,982
Notes and accounts receivable, trade	1,308,924	Notes and accounts payable, trade	1,036,036
Inventories	1,074,646	Other current liabilities	1,115,771
Other current assets	395,213	Long-term liabilities	1,004,071
Property, plant and equipment	1,310,118	Minority interests	64,359
Other assets	792,175	Shareholders' equity	1,202,265
Total assets	5,560,484	Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	5,560,484

In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates June 10

	$	£	DM	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.7795	2.835	1.1793	0.3385	0.1169*	—	5.4425*	1.3569	1.5256*	1.2615	1.3365*
Brussels	31.54	49.405	20.9025	5.9978	2.0714*	18.3765	—	24.07	0.2689	22.352	24.07*
Frankfurt	1.5361	2.3571	—	0.2869	0.0990*	0.8956	4.8822*	1.2017	1.4859*	1.126	1.1854*
London (a)	1.5225	—	2.3529	1.6764	3.377.55	2.4333	48.3975	1.5983	1.4731	2.69	119.77
Madrid	Not Available										
Milan	1,591.38	2,384.35	1,694.35	298.05	—	902.65	4,851	1,225.55	14.165	1,136.80	11,976
New York (b)	—	1.526	1.5265	0.2802	1.552.00	1.7188	31.59	1.5873	169.145	1.3636	128.55
Paris	5.594	7.993	3.3869	—	0.3355*	3.0845	0.1647	4.1695	4.7431*	3.8481	4.054*
Tokyo	168.45	168.34	71.38	21.04	0.706	63.67	3.402	84.51	—	80.21	0.8465
Toronto	1.3031	2.0972	0.8878	0.2622	0.0879*	0.7933	0.0437*	1.075	1.2502*	—	1.002*
Zurich	1.3575	1.8435	0.8252	0.2437	0.0817*	0.7371	4.0165*	—	1.1587*	0.8298	0.858*
1 ECU	1.2507	0.8891	1.1143	0.402	1.932.43	1.1457	38.306	1.5776	134.267	1.2003	161.765
1 SDR	1.1406	0.9321	2.2849	7.077	3.220.66	2.4462	45.4978	1.8178	153.845	1.9729	N.Q.

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris, New York and Zurich. Rates in other centers: Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	242.34	Mex. peso	7.525	S. Afr. rand	4.374
Australian $	1.2604	Hong Kong $	7.7396	N. Zealand $	1.4881	S. Kor. won	790.40
Austrian sch.	10.795	Hung. forint	152.52	Norw. krone	6.5616	Swed. krona	6.7561
Brazil real	1.018	Indian rupee	34.89	Pak. peso	26.15	Taiwan $	27.73
Chinese yuan	8.3437	Indo. rupiah	2334.50	Polish zloty	2.71	Thai baht	25.35
Czech koruna	27.81	Irish £	0.6353	Port. escudo	158.21	Turkish lira	78452.5
Danish krone	5.923	Israeli shek.	3.271	Russ. ruble	5051.50	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.3935	Ivory Coast	542.995	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	471.00
Fin. markka	4.7061	Malay. ring.	2.4993	Sing. $	1.4085		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5337	1.5332	1.5332	Japanese yen	108.60	108.13	107.65
Canadian dollar	1.3625	1.3614	1.3607	Swiss franc	1.3639	1.3607	1.3574
Deutsche mark	1.5327	1.5298	1.5268				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits June 10

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5¼ - 5⅜	3⅜ - 3½	2½ - 2⅝	5¾ - 5⅞	3⅝ - 3¾	⅛ - ¼	4⅛ - 4⅜
3-month	5⅛ - 5¼	3¼ - 3⅜	2½ - 2⅝	5⅞ - 6	3¾ - 3⅞	¼ - ⅜	4⅜ - 4⅝
6-month	5⅛ - 5¼	3⅜ - 3½	2½ - 2⅝	5¾ - 6⅛	3¾ - 4	⅜ - ½	4⅜ - 4⅝
1-year	5¼ - 6⅛	3¼ - 3½	2¼ - 2⅝	6⅛ - 6⅜	4 - 4⅛	½ - ⅝	4⅝ - 4⅞

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds	5⅛	5⅛
3-month CDs	5.06	4.89
CP 180 days direct	5.11	5.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.15	5.12
1-year Treasury bill	5.55	5.52
2-year Treasury bil	6.30	6.30
5-year Treasury note	6.78	6.71
7-year Treasury note	6.87	6.78
10-year Treasury note	6.99	6.89
30-year Treasury bond	7.12	7.02
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.78	4.78
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.40	0.41
1-month interbank	0.59	0.53
3-month interbank	0.59	0.59
6-month interbank	0.72	0.69
10-year Govt bond	3.36	3.34
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.45	3.45
1-month interbank	3.40	3.40
3-month interbank	3.40	3.37
6-month interbank	3.40	3.37
10-year Bund	6.54	6.57

Britain		
Bank base rate	5¼	5¼
Call money	5⅝	5⅝
1-month interbank	5⅝	5⅝
3-month interbank	5¼	5⅝
6-month interbank	5⅝	5⅝
10-year Gilt	8.05	8.07
France		
Intervention rate	3.60	3.60
Call money	3¼	3¼
1-month interbank	3¼	3¼
3-month interbank	3⅜	3⅜
6-month interbank	3⅜	3⅜
10-year OAT	6.56	6.60

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

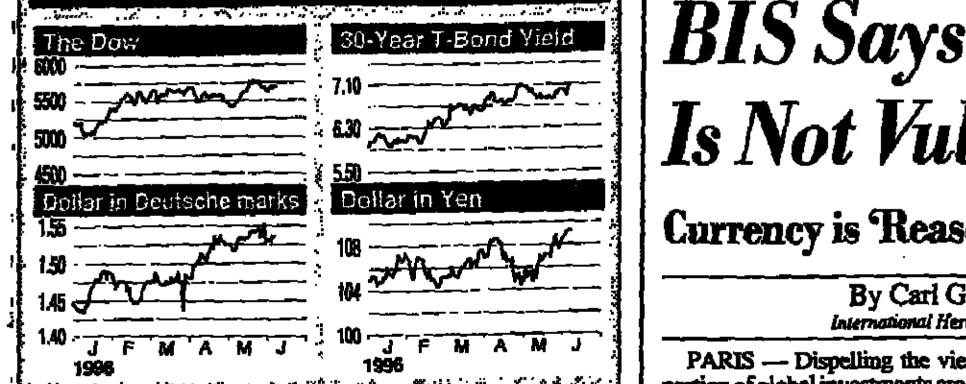
	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	385.45	384.25	−0.25
London	385.55	385.45	−0.95
New York	387.80	388.50	+1.10

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Aug.)

Source: Reuters.

THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5687.87	5697.11	-0.16
NYSE	S&P 500	672.16	673.31	-0.17
NYSE	S&P 100	648.61	647.51	+0.17
NYSE	Composite	360.17	360.61	-0.12
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1229.96	1228.77	[illegible]
AMEX	Market Value	599.47	598.31	+0.08
Toronto	TSE Index	5134.06	5137.25	-0.06
Sao Paulo	Bovespa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico City	Bolsa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buenos Aires	Merval	Closed	596.88	
Santiago	IPSA General	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caracas	Capital General	N.A.	4287.82	

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Community Health Systems Inc.**, an operator of hospitals in small U.S. communities, has agreed to be acquired by the buyout company **Forstmann Little & Co.** for $1.1 billion. Community Health owns or operates 38 hospitals.

• **Dow Chemical Co.** said it would invest about $500 million to become a world-leading polypropylene producer in a venture with **Montell**, a joint venture of **Montedison SpA** and **Royal Dutch/Shell Group.**

• **Kellogg Co.** said it would cut prices on 16 cereal brands, including Raisin Bran and Frosted Flakes, by an average of 19 percent, cutting revenue by an estimated $150 million for the year. The company is following recent cuts made by other major makers.

• **Mobil Corp.** agreed to sell Mobil Land Development Corp.'s community development business in seven states to a real estate investment fund sponsored by **Westbrook Partners L.L.C.** for $324 million.

• **Apple Computer Inc.** said it had sold $661.3 million worth of convertible notes and common stock, bringing its cash balance to $1.3 billion. *Bloomberg, AFP, Knight-Ridder, AP*

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "The Rock" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of $23.5 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1. The Rock	(Hollywood Pictures)	$23.5 million
2. Mission: Impossible	(Paramount)	$14.5 million
3. Twister	(Warner Bros.)	$11.8 million
4. Dragonheart	(Universal)	$7.1 million
5. Eddie	(Hollywood Pictures)	$5.4 million
6. The Phantom	(Paramount)	$5 million
7. Spy Hard	(Hollywood Pictures)	$2.5 million
8. The Arrival	(Orion)	$2.1 million
9. Flipper	(Universal)	$1 million
10. Truth About Cats and Dogs	(20th Century Fox)	$650,000

BIS Says Dollar Is Not Vulnerable

Currency is 'Reasonably' Valued

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Dispelling the view that a dangerously large portion of global investments are held in U.S. dollars, leaving the currency exposed to a potential collapse if it were ever to seriously lose favor, a report issued Monday declared that "there is no dollar overhang in international portfolios."

Moreover, the study found no support for the view that the dollar is either ripe for a depreciation or set for a rise. On the basis of mid-May dollar values of 1.53 Deutsche marks and 107 yen, the dollar seems to be "reasonably valued."

These assessments are contained in the annual report of the Bank for International Settlements, the Basel-based clearinghouse for the world's central banks.

The BIS said worriers about a dollar overhang had been drawing erroneous conclusions from data about the world level of official reserves. Reserves last year grew $168 billion — the largest increase since 1987 — because of official intervention to reverse the dollar's decline from record lows against the yen and the Deutsche mark. Just over 72 percent of that increase was in dollars.

With overall reserves amounting to $1.35 trillion, the dollar portion — valued at $882 billion — rose to 65 percent of the total from 61 percent a year earlier. Nondollar reserves, up the equivalent of $47 billion measured at constant exchange rates, amounted to $476 billion.

Although the decline in the nondollar component, to 35 percent of the total from 39 percent a year earlier, appears surprising given the number of Asian countries thought to have diversified their reserves into yen, the report noted that "developing countries with currencies closely aligned with the dollar" have been gaining reserves at an above-average rate.

These official currency holdings have been used as a proxy to show that the world is overweight in holding dollars and that the currency is overvalued. But the report said this approach was mistaken.

A more relevant measure, it said, was the dollar's share of international assets compared with the size of the U.S. economy relative to the other 9 leading industrialized countries. The BIS estimated international assets — including international bonds, cross-border bank liabilities to nonbanks, Eurocurrency liabilities to domestic nonbanks and Euronotes — at $5 trillion.

The dollar portion of those assets last year amounted to less than 40 percent, nearly identical with the U.S. share of total gross domestic product within the G-10.

■ Securities Weakness Weighs on Dollar

The dollar fell against other major currencies Monday, pulled down by lower prices for stocks and Treasury bonds, Bloomberg Business News reported from New York. Lower stock and bond prices hurt the dollar because international investors selling U.S. securities often convert the dollar proceeds into other currencies.

The dollar closed at 1.5355 DM, down from 1.5368 DM on Friday, and 109.145 yen, down from 109.275 yen. It fell to 5.2012 French francs from 5.2040 and to 1.2673 Swiss francs from 1.2697.

Interest-Rate Fears Depress Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks and bonds fell Monday as concern about rising interest rates outweighed optimism for strong corporate earnings.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 9.24 points lower, at 5,687.87.

Declining issues outpaced advancers by a 12-to-11 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond dropped 1 2/32, to 86 4/32, for a yield of 7.12 percent, up 10 basis points from Friday.

"It's that tug-of-war between higher rates and higher earnings," said Peter Canoni, director of equity investments for Aeltus Investment Management Inc.

The U.S. government reported Friday that the economy added twice as many jobs in May as expected, fueling expectations of stronger growth.

"We're worried about the economy overheating and whether the Fed's going to raise rates," said Ken Woods, a bond manager at Asset Preservation Advisors in Atlanta.

Bank shares declined as rates rose. J.P. Morgan fell 1¾, to 85⅝, and NationsBank fell ¼, to 82⅛. Rising rates hurt bank profits by decreasing borrowing demand and lowering margins on current loans.

Disappointing earnings prospects depressed computer-chip shares.

Integrated Device Technology fell 1 1/6, to 11, and Zycon was down 2¼, at 10¾, after both semiconductor companies warned that slow demand from personal computer makers would cut into sales.

Applied Materials fell 1¼, at 33, after Goldman, Sachs & Co. removed the manufacturer of chipmaking equipment from its "recommended list."

Last week, Altera warned that computer-chip sales for the second quarter would fall 15 percent below first-quarter levels, and IBM warned that weak prices for its memory chips would contribute to less-than-expected margins.

Consumer stocks such as Kellogg, a breakfast cereals maker, dropped 2⅝, to 72, after the company said it would slash prices an average of 19 percent on 16 cereals.

General Mills declined 1⅝, to 55¾, as investors anticipated that a price war would hurt earnings across the cereal industry.

Storage Technology rose 3⅛, to 38⅛, after the company reached an agreement to supply disk storage subsystems for sale by IBM. No financial terms were disclosed.

Black & Decker, which makes tools, rose ⅜, to 40⅞.

Community Health Systems jumped 8 ½, to 51⅞, after Forstmann Little, a buyout firm, agreed to pay $1.4 billion, for the hospital operator. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

American-BA Deal Ready to Roll

By Adam Bryant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American Airlines and British Airways are expected to announce Tuesday that they will join forces as marketing partners, expanding a trend in global aviation that has seen airlines throughout the world begin to pair off.

Such agreements already exist between United Airlines and Lufthansa AG, as well as Northwest and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines. But aviation experts said a link between American and British Airways would be the most important yet, joining two of the most profitable airlines — and their alliances with other airlines — into an enormous route network stretching from Asia to Europe to North and South America.

[AMR Corp.'s American Airlines and British Airways refused to confirm or deny reports Monday that they'll announce an alliance Tuesday, Bloomberg Business News reported from London.]

In the process of seeking the required government approvals, the proposed partnership could provide impetus for a new air-rights agreement between the United States and Britain, analysts said. That would provide more American carriers with access to the British market, knocking down a major hurdle to deregulated European skies.

While the United States has negotiated agreements with 10 countries, including Germany, to open their skies, Britain has resisted, in part because it controls Heathrow Airport, Europe's busiest gateway and the busiest airport in the world.

If a deal is struck with the British government, U.S. airlines and government negotiators are expected to turn their attention to currently restricted markets in Asia.

"The focus of U.S. airlines will now be on Asia," said Morris Garfinkle, an aviation lawyer in Washington. "This is the beginning of global alliances."

AMEX

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AIM Str	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMC pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ARC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ASR s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AckCom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Action	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AdvMed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AdvPhot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AirWat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AlbaW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AlldRsh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alphain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AlpinGr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amdhl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am List	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ampex n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Andrea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anuhco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atari	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Audvox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Autotote	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAT Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baldw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BemaGold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BenPh s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BenPh wt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brandyw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cablvsn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cablvs pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabletel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

June 10, 1996

Contract	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Grains					
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Jul 96	4.71	4.69½	4.71	+0.12	100,751
Sep 96	4.05	4.00	4.05	+0.12	67,324
Dec 96	3.64¾	3.59	3.64¾	+0.12	162,147
Mar 97	3.70¾	3.64¼	3.70¼	+0.12	20,015
May 97	3.72	3.63½	3.72	+0.12	3,021
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 70,179					
Fri's open int 363,514 up 1512					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Jul 96	243.50	239.00	241.60	+3.50	36,737
Aug 96	243.20	240.40	241.20	+3.40	12,616
Sep 96	242.00	239.30	239.80	+3.70	8,978
Oct 96	238.00	235.00	235.90	+4.30	4,345
Dec 96	237.70	233.00	235.20	+4.80	22,324
Jan 97	237.50	234.50	235.50	+4.10	2,113
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 13,790					
Fri's open int 89,842 off 28					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Jul 96	26.78	26.25	26.64	+0.46	32,593
Aug 96	26.90	26.60	26.82	+0.46	14,785
Sep 96	27.08	26.88	27.04	+0.46	7,178
Oct 96	27.23	26.95	27.20	+0.50	5,680
Dec 96	27.54	27.20	27.49	+0.48	23,107
Jan 97	27.57	27.40	27.57	+0.48	1,983
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 14,760					
Fri's open int 87,956 up 826					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Jul 96	7.95	7.75½	7.91	+0.15½	52,849
Aug 96	7.89	7.70¾	7.85	+0.14¼	17,700
Sep 96	7.71	7.54	7.68¾	+0.14¼	7,259
Nov 96	7.61	7.45	7.57	+0.14¼	81,394
Jan 97	7.66	7.47½	7.62½	+0.14¼	4,892
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 34,454					
Fri's open int 177,469 off 375					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Jul 96	5.21½	5.05¼	5.19½	+0.17¼	37,463
Sep 96	5.25	5.10½	5.24	+0.16½	21,476
Dec 96	5.33	5.23¼	5.31½	+0.14¼	20,360
Mar 97	5.32	5.25	5.31	+0.13½	2,660
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 18,535					
Fri's open int 83,613 off 1067					
Livestock					
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jun 96	63.90	62.82	63.60	+0.50	14,120
Aug 96	66.12	64.80	66.05	+0.68	35,242
Oct 96	67.15	66.07	67.02	+0.62	23,684
Dec 96	64.57	63.70	64.47	+0.52	11,554
Feb 97	63.55	62.85	63.52	+0.48	10,539
Apr 97	66.47	65.87	66.40	+0.30	3,106
Est. sales 21,263 Fri's. sales 17,811					
Fri's open int 108,120 off 1872					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Aug 96	59.00	58.00	58.87	-0.50	7,644
Sep 96	58.75	57.80	58.72	-0.50	2,779
Oct 96	59.15	58.30	58.95	-0.50	4,468
Nov 96	61.00	60.30	60.95	-0.52	2,421
Jan 97	62.35	61.85	62.10	-0.50	1,018
Mar 97	62.38	61.70	61.95	-0.30	686
Est. sales 4,456 Fri's. sales 2,217					
Fri's open int 19,478 up 143					
HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jun 96	62.30	61.70	62.05	+0.35	6,460
Jul 96	59.45	58.30	59.37	+0.70	9,074
Aug 96	56.50	55.37	56.42	+0.53	7,421
Oct 96	51.30	50.15	51.25	+0.78	5,675
Dec 96	54.70	53.15	53.97	+0.70	5,578
Feb 97	75.45	74.00	75.25	+1.08	1,499
Est. sales 8,899 Fri's. sales 7,987					
Fri's open int 38,699 up 122					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	81.70	81.70	81.70	-2.00	5,187
Aug 96	78.60	78.47	78.47	-2.00	2,964
Feb 97	80.00	76.92	79.95	+1.95	729
Mar 97	80.50	76.80	80.50	+2.00	58
May 97	82.45	78.60	82.45	+2.00	57
Est. sales 927 Fri's. sales 2,682					
Fri's open int 8,987 up 133					
Food					
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Jul 96	1394	1380	1388	-4	17,524
Sep 96	1413	1397	1408	-2	21,807
Dec 96	1423	1410	1418	+2	17,479
Mar 97	1437	1419	1435	+4	33,715
May 97	1445	1440	1449	+2	6,709
Est. sales 9,265 Fri's. sales 12,571					
Fri's open int 88,245 off 1373					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	118.50	114.40	117.75	+2.40	12,108
Sep 96	116.80	113.50	116.10	+1.75	6,827
Dec 96	115.00	112.25	113.70	+1.40	3,920
Mar 97	113.00	111.00	112.25	+1.50	1,106
Est. sales 10,500 Fri's. sales 7,709					
Fri's open int 26,390 off 631					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	11.70	11.39	11.44	-0.14	54,083
Oct 96	10.90	10.72	10.76	-0.12	39,562
Mar 97	10.65	10.55	10.57	-0.07	31,146
May 97	10.54	10.47	10.47	-0.07	10,372
Est. sales 15,392 Fri's. sales 12,942					
Fri's open int 149,567 up 1485					
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	121.40	119.30	121.10	-0.15	9,736
Sep 96	120.00	117.80	118.95	-0.40	5,565
Nov 96	116.60	115.50	115.75	-0.45	1,725
Jan 97	115.50	113.25	113.85	-1.55	3,842
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 3,053					
Fri's open int 21,314 up 203					
Metals					
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Jun 96	386.00	384.90	385.70		840
Jul 96			387.00		
Aug 96	388.60	387.80	388.50		85,086
Oct 96	391.50	390.80	391.40		7,136
Dec 96	394.30	393.50	394.30		36,713
Feb 97			397.10		6,476
Apr 97	399.30	398.90	399.80		6,570
Jun 97			402.60		7,951
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 36,285					
Fri's open int 187,461 off 3663					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jun 96	118.30	115.00	116.00		3,158
Jul 96	110.80	106.50	107.95		14,880
Aug 96	105.50	105.00	104.95		1,084
Sep 96	104.40	101.20	102.00		9,488
Oct 96	102.00	102.00	101.35		767
Nov 96	100.80	100.80	100.05		455
Dec 96	101.50	99.20	99.00		9,186
Jan 97	100.00	100.00	98.50		624
Feb 97			98.00		369
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 11,994					
Fri's open int 49,217 off 166					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Jul 96	519.0	516.5	517.7		61,398
Aug 96			520.4		
Sep 96	525.0	522.0	523.3		20,475
Dec 96	533.0	530.5	531.4		11,369
Jan 97			534.9	+0.4	11
Mar 97	543.0	540.0	539.6		5,094
May 97			545.0		4,830
Jun 97			516.8	+0.4	1
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 17,838					
Fri's open int 108,286 up 107					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Jul 96	396.00	393.00	393.90		17,713
Oct 96	399.00	396.00	396.70		7,304
Jan 97	401.50	400.00	399.70		1,232
Apr 97	403.50	403.30	402.70		1,653
Jul 97			406.00	-0.70	23
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 2,439					
Fri's open int 27,925 up 27					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1499½	1500½	1503.00	1504.00
Forward	1534.00	1535.00	1537½	1538.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2520.00	2530.00	2440.00	2450.00
Forward	2235.00	2240.00	2170.00	2175.00
Lead				
Spot	824½	825½	819.00	820.00
Forward	822.00	823.00	818.00	818½
Nickel				
Spot	7800.00	7801.00	7775.00	7785.00
Forward	7910.00	7920.00	7880.00	7890.00
Tin				
Spot	6195.00	6205.00	6190.00	6200.00
Forward	6210.00	6220.00	6220.00	6230.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1020½	1021½	1014½	1015½
Forward	1045.00	1046.00	1038.00	1039.00

Contract	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Financial					
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Jun 96	94.88	94.85	94.86	-0.01	5,961
Sep 96	94.55	94.53	94.54		3,324
Dec 96	94.27	94.24	94.26	-0.01	1,417
Mar 97			94.02		
Est. sales 1,896 Fri's. sales 2,236					
Fri's open int 12,902 up 213					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun 96	104-295	104-21	104-215	- 04	46,545
Sep 96	104-175	104-08	104-095	- 045	128,805
Dec 96	103-285	103-26	103-265	- 045	3,218
Est. sales 29,500 Fri's. sales 82,896					
Fri's open int 178,568 off 533					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun 96	106-07	105-26	105-27	- 07	68,382
Sep 96	105-24	105-10	105-12	- 07	221,386
Dec 96	105-02	104-25	104-25	- 07	4,347
Est. sales 61,116 Fri's. sales 137,971					
Fri's open int 294,175 up 8481					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Jun 96	107-24	106-31	107-03	- 15	95,715
Sep 96	107-07	106-13	106-18	- 14	331,155
Dec 96	106-22	105-30	106-02	- 14	9,622
Mar 97	106-24	105-22	105-22	- 13	2,824
Est. sales 290,000 Fri's. sales 507,934					
Fri's open int 438,596 up 20384					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun96	106-11	106-02	106-06	+ 0-04	26,657
Sep96	105-08	104-28	105-02	+ 0-05	115,859
Dec96	N.T.	N.T.	104-02	+ 0-05	0
Est. sales: 32,423. Prev. sales: 82,535					
Prev. open int.: 142,416 up 1,354					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	95.36	95.22	95.23	+ 0.06	181,378
Dec96	N.T.	N.T.	94.34	+ 0.06	
Est. sales: 92,019. Prev. sales: 196,925					
Prev. open int.: 1,129,897 up 4,302					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Jun 96	123.18	123.00	123.06	+0.12	136,750
Sep 96	121.62	121.50	121.52	+0.08	52,697
Dec 97	120.36	120.26	120.24	+0.06	12,596
Mar 97	120.10	120.10	120.06	+0.06	621
Est. volume: 136,917. Open int.: 202,664 up 2,397.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep96	115.52	115.18	115.23	- 0.08	56,508
Dec96	N.T.	N.T.	114.58	- 0.13	0
Est. sales: 17,503. Prev. sales: 41,736					
Prev. open int.: 56,508 up 2,535					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Jun 96	94.420	94.400	94.410	-10	331,297
Jul 96	94.310	94.280	94.290	-10	9,452
Aug 96	94.190	94.160	94.170	-20	2,492
Sep 96	94.080	94.040	94.060	-10	396,590
Dec 96	93.730	93.660	93.690	-10	422,659
Mar 97	93.520	93.460	93.480	-10	280,488
Jun 97	93.350	93.280	93.300	-20	225,347
Mar 00	92.640	92.590	92.600	-10	30,417
Est. sales 312,364 Fri's. sales 914,476					
Fri's open int 2,693,136 up 65152					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Jun 96	1.5374	1.5306	1.5346	-48	64,109
Sep 96	1.5362	1.5300	1.5338	-46	14,837
Dec 96			1.5344	-40	82
Mar 97			1.5264	-38	4
Est. sales 63,296 Fri's. sales 28,598					
Fri's open int 78,232 up 3324					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Can. dlr					
Jun 96	.7342	.7323	.7338	+6	26,744
Sep 96	.7355	.7341	.7351	+6	11,350
Dec 96	.7364	.7358	.7362	+6	2,708
Mar 97	.7372	.7372	.7371	+6	488
Est. sales 13,993 Fri's. sales 9,698					
Fri's open int 41,451 off 997					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Jun 96	.6528	.6503	.6516	+4	64,344
Sep 96	.6563	.6536	.6551	+4	18,566
Dec 96			.6593	+4	1,641
Mar 97			.6638	+4	22
Est. sales 58,813 Fri's. sales 38,174					
Fri's open int 84,573 up 3121					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Jun 96	.009192	.009138	.009179	+15	66,178
Sep 96	.009312	.009256	.009296	+16	24,744
Dec 96	.009412	.009412	.009416	+16	3,368
Est. sales 58,163 Fri's. sales 44,443					
Fri's open int 94,392 up 523					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Jun 96	.7912	.7875	.7894	+10	35,527
Sep 96	.7971	.7940	.7952	+9	18,083
Dec 96	.8025	.8020	.8018	+9	882
Est. sales 36,670 Fri's. sales 24,365					
Fri's open int 46,546 up 1226					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Jun96	94.11	94.07	94.10	+ 0.02	40,611
Sep96	94.14	94.09	94.12	+ 0.05	80,942
Dec96	93.93	93.84	93.89	+ 0.07	79,157
Mar97	93.57	93.48	93.54	+ 0.09	54,086
Jun97	93.17	93.06	93.14	+ 0.09	37,860
Sep97	92.77	92.68	92.75	+ 0.09	28,974
Dec97	92.43	92.37	92.41	+ 0.06	20,457
Mar98	92.19	92.13	92.16	+ 0.05	14,264
Jun98	92.02	91.97	91.99	+ 0.04	9,915
Sep98	91.92	91.89	91.89	+ 0.05	8,110
Dec98	91.82	91.80	91.79	+ 0.05	8,448
Mar99	91.74	91.69	91.72	+ 0.05	2,510
Est. sales: 74,842. Prev. sales: 89,844					
Prev. open int.: 485,228 off 634					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Jun96	96.67	96.65	96.65	- 0.02	142,968
Sep96	96.72	96.67	96.67	- 0.04	237,482
Dec96	96.52	96.48	96.48	- 0.04	202,379
Mar97	96.24	96.20	96.20	- 0.02	175,028
Jun97	95.90	95.86	95.86	- 0.02	103,282
Sep97	95.54	95.52	95.52	- 0.02	83,466
Dec97	95.22	95.17	95.17	- 0.04	58,302
Mar98	94.92	94.88	94.88	- 0.03	34,873
Jun98	94.65	94.60	94.60	- 0.03	23,730
Sep98	94.36	94.31	94.31	- 0.03	17,298
Dec98	94.09	94.03	94.03	- 0.04	16,702
Mar99	93.84	93.80	93.79	- 0.02	13,410
Est. sales: 32,423. Prev. sales: 82,535					
Prev. open int.: 142,414 up 1,354					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Jun 96	96.04	96.02	96.03	+0.01	46,020
Sep 96	95.94	95.90	95.91	-0.02	55,529
Dec 96	95.80	95.76	95.77	-0.01	31,124
Mar 97	95.60	95.58	95.58	+0.00	23,796
Jun 97	95.38	95.34	95.36	+0.01	14,514
Sep 97	95.15	95.12	95.13	+0.00	8,941
Dec 97	94.91	94.89	94.89	+0.00	7,566
Mar 98	94.70	94.68	94.69	-0.01	7,225
Jun 98	94.50	94.48	94.49	+0.01	3,596
Sep 98	0.00	0.00	94.29	+0.02	2,407
Dec 98	94.09	94.06	94.06	-0.04	2,870
Mar 99	93.84	93.81	93.82	-0.04	4,001
Est. volume: 30,609. Open int.: 207,589 up 2,267.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Jun96	91.26	91.21	91.24	+ 0.03	39,541
Sep96	91.85	91.80	91.84	+ 0.06	45,099
Dec96	92.17	92.12	92.14	+ 0.03	28,743
Mar97	92.21	92.17	92.20	+ 0.05	12,323
Jun97	92.14	92.08	92.11	+ 0.05	6,398
Sep97	91.97	91.95	91.95	+ 0.06	5,216
Est. sales: 18,704. Prev. sales: 19,167					
Prev. open int.: 137,258 up 23					
Industrials					
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Jul 96	82.44	81.80	81.72	-0.23	19,984
Oct 96	79.40	78.90	79.00	+0.40	5,327
Dec 96	78.45	77.90	78.20	+0.54	28,962
Mar 97	79.25	78.83	78.97	+0.37	5,396
May 97	79.80	79.70	79.80	+0.25	2,331
Jul 97			80.15	-0.30	1,087
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 12,148					
Fri's open int 65,986 up 323					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Jul 96	51.98	51.30	51.40		23,261
Aug 96	52.25	51.75	51.86		16,323
Sep 96	52.60	52.20	52.31		9,363
Oct 96	53.25	53.00	52.91		5,370
Nov 96	53.75	53.55	53.46		4,606
Dec 96	54.30	54.00	54.01		17,905
Jan 97	54.50	54.35	54.26		7,297
Feb 97	54.10	53.90	53.81		4,781
Mar 97	52.85	52.60	52.41		1,986
Apr 97	51.10	50.85	50.71		1,184
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 14,333					
Fri's open int 98,341 off 1403					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Jul 96	20.48	20.10	20.25		75,742
Aug 96	19.58	19.25	19.44		56,376
Sep 96	19.05	18.81	18.93		36,108
Oct 96	18.72	18.48	18.61		26,831
Nov 96	18.52	18.35	18.41		21,807
Dec 96	18.35	18.21	18.26		35,429
Jan 97	18.24	18.20	18.15		21,896
Feb 97	18.04		18.06		17,463
Mar 97			17.99		11,816
Apr 97	18.00	18.00	17.91		5,954
May 97	17.90	17.90	17.84		
Jun 97	17.91	17.75	17.80		17,362
Jul 97	17.88	17.88	17.77		3,924
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 83,675					
Fri's open int 389,030 up 1735					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Jul 96	2.410	2.380	2.390		30,821
Aug 96	2.490	2.455	2.470		25,128
Sep 96	2.475	2.458	2.463		18,333
Oct 96	2.445	2.425	2.438		14,803
Nov 96	2.458	2.438	2.445		10,732
Dec 96	2.505	2.485	2.500		12,180
Jan 97	2.505	2.489	2.500		7,986
Feb 97	2.415	2.400	2.405		4,997
Mar 97	2.235	2.225	2.230		4,207
Apr 97	2.085	2.080	2.085		2,487
May 97	2.030	2.038	2.030		2,480
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 26,855					
Fri's open int 151,473 up 1085					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Jul 96	62.00	60.65	61.30		24,161
Aug 96	60.40	59.80	59.85		17,148
Sep 96	58.45	58.08	58.00		6,527
Oct 96	55.75	55.30	55.32		2,240
Nov 96	54.00	54.00	54.00		1,176
Dec 96	53.25	53.00	53.18		1,183
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 20,640					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Jun 96	162.25	160.75	162.00	+1.00	7,942
July 96	160.75	159.50	160.25	+0.75	17,937
Aug 96	160.25	159.25	159.75	+0.75	11,574
Sep 96	161.00	160.00	160.50	+1.00	5,695
Oct 96	161.75	161.25	161.25	+1.00	2,029
Nov 96	161.50	161.50	161.75	+1.00	1,610
Dec 96	162.25	162.00	162.25	+1.00	8,499
Jan 97	N.T.	N.T.	160.75	+1.00	1,520
Feb 97	N.T.	N.T.	160.25	+1.00	428
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	158.25	+1.00	201
Apr 97	N.T.	N.T.	156.25	+1.00	151
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	154.25	+1.00	102
Est. sales: 10,287. Open int.:59,457 off 997					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
July 96	18.43	18.14	18.28	Unch.	36,302
Aug 96	18.00	17.75	17.82	+0.02	64,050
Sep 96	17.67	17.46	17.50	+0.01	15,277
Oct 96	17.45	17.26	17.28	-0.01	4,976
Nov 96	17.22	17.14	17.12	-0.01	13,972
Dec 96	17.08	17.02	16.98	-0.01	10,943
Jan 97	17.01	16.85	16.87	Unch.	11,645
Feb 97	N.T.	N.T.	16.78	+0.01	6,293
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	16.69	+0.02	3,322
Apr 97	16.55	16.55	16.61	+0.04	2,736
Est. sales:40,082. Open int.: 174,193 off 303					
Stock Indexes					
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Jun 96	675.75	670.75	671.50	-2.30	143,721
Sep 96	680.70	676.65	677.45	-2.05	55,808
Dec 96	686.85	682.70	683.80	-1.95	4,784
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 108,282					
Fri's open int 204,153 up 3513					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Jun96	3737.0	3715.0	3725.0	+ 16.0	42,959
Sep96	3741.5	3724.0	3730.0	+ 15.5	21,201
Dec96	3758.0	3758.0	3755.0	+ 16.0	815
Est. sales: 11,063. Prev. sales: 21,882					
Prev. open int.: 64,975 up 2,050					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Jun 96	2108.0	2095.0	2104.0	+17.00	51,778
Jul 96	2102.0	2096.5	2102.5	+18.00	7,441
Aug 96	2108.0	2103.5	2109.0	+17.50	115
Sep 96	2116.0	2108.5	2116.5	+18.00	72,624
Dec 96	2135.5	2133.0	2137.0	+18.00	3,700
Mar 97	2152.0	2152.0	2156.5	+17.00	4,571
Sep 97	2147.0	2147.0	2147.0	+18.50	4,585
Mar 98	2200.0	2200.0	2199.0	+19.00	1,720
Est. volume: 44,404. Open int.: 86,554 off 1,293.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,540.90	1,536.40
Reuters	2,110.50	2,105.00
D.J. Futures	149.81	148.72
CRB	251.99	250.69

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U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5699.32	5703.82	5663.86	5687.87	-9.24
Trans	2237.41	2238.84	2220.14	2221.70	-8.71
Util	209.52	209.54	207.87	208.39	-0.97
Comp	1854.75	1854.64	1844.58	1850.33	-4.17

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	803.89	799.59	802.47	-1.06
Transp.	523.73	520.68	521.39	-1.17
Utilities	191.12	190.21	190.83	-0.12
Finance	67.37	66.94	67.04	-0.30
SP 500	673.61	670.15	672.16	-1.15
SP 100	650.55	647.00	648.61	-1.40

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	360.82	359.20	360.17	-0.44
Industrials	462.14	460.04	461.49	-0.38
Transp.	334.87	332.59	334.13	-0.34
Utility	248.80	246.71	247.30	-0.53
Finance	295.44	294.16	294.54	-0.70

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1232.91	1229.58	1229.96	+0.30
Industrials	1164.36	1161.75	1162.31	[illegible]
Banks	1071.47	1069.01	1069.44	-1.47
Insurance	1382.64	1382.41	1384.24	-1.72
Finance	1305.11	1302.12	1304.98	+2.70
Transp.	920.38	914.21	916.23	+3.09

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
599.87	597.16	599.47	+0.16

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.25	-0.23
10 Utilities	97.99	-0.24
10 Industrials	104.52	-0.22

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Hanson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K mart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Humana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ComHlSy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EMC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
StorTch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IT Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BallyEnt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LSI Log	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AT&T	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WalMart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Iomega s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Intel s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imatron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GenNutr s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3Com s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Microsoft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oracle s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cisco s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ViacB	22296	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
InterDig	13067	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabors	10929	16	[illegible]	16	[illegible]
BemaGold	9645	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HarvDir	9468	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7586	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amtech n	6554	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPDR	5342	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
XCL Ltd	5317	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AlpinGr	4186	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1114	669
Declined	1258	1816
Unchanged	789	659
Total Issues	3153	3144
New Highs	73	26
New Lows	33	49

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1795	1459
Declined	2008	2462
Unchanged	1727	1686
Total Issues	5530	5507
New Highs	143	95
New Lows	53	68

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	263	185
Declined	304	347
Unchanged	201	198
Total Issues	768	766
New Highs	20	12
New Lows	10	9

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. Close
NYSE	334.42	575.37
Amex	27.15	36.69
Nasdaq	418.82	600.80

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
CRI Liquid REIT	-	.04	6-17	6-28
Fidel Asset	-	.05	6-7	6-10
Fidel Mid Index	-	1.04	6-7	6-10
Worldwd Divest	-	.1219	6-18	6-28
STOCK SPLIT				
Computer Mngmnt 3 for 2 split.				
Lancer Corp 3 for 2 split.				
TJX Corp 3 for 2 split.				
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Aronex Pharmaceut 1 for 2 reverse split.				
INCREASED				
Capstead Mtg	Q	.80	6-20	6-28
Mobile Gas Svc	Q	.28	6-21	7-1
Thom Mill A&B	Q	.075	6-17	7-1
REGULAR				
Agree Realty	Q	.45	6-28	7-18
BMC Indust	Q	.0125	6-19	7-3
Fidelity Bal Fd	Q	.15	6-7	6-10
Fidelity RE Port.	Q	.18	6-7	6-10
Fidelity Util Inco	Q	.12	6-7	6-10
Greif Bros A	Q	.08	6-20	7-1
Greif Bros B	Q	.12	6-20	7-1
Hayes Wheels	Q	.015	6-18	7-2
PennCorp Fin	Q	.05	6-17	6-28
Raven Indust	Q	.12	6-25	7-15
Riser Foods	Q	.05	6-28	7-9
Seligman Qlty	M	.0782	6-17	6-28
Seligman Sel	M	.07	6-17	6-28
Smith Barney Int	M	.05	7-23	7-26
Smith Barney Int	M	.05	8-27	8-30
Smith Barney Int	M	.05	9-24	9-27
Smith Barney Mun	M	.071	7-23	7-26
Smith Barney Mun	M	.071	8-27	8-30
Smith Barney Mun	M	.071	9-24	9-27
Taubman Centers	Q	.22	6-28	7-19
US Wst Commun	Q	.535	7-22	8-1

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s).
b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c - liquidating dividend.
cld - called.
d - new yearly low.
e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd - next day delivery.
P/E - price-earnings ratio.
r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls - sales.
t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u - new yearly high.
v - trading halted.
vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd - when distributed.
wi - when issued/
ww - with warrants.
x - ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis - ex-distribution.
xw - without warrants.
y - ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld - yield.
z - sales in full.

German Joblessness Slips to 10% Rate On Growth in East

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NUREMBERG, Germany — The number of German jobless fell by 7,000 in May, the Federal Labor Office announced Monday, but the drop was less than generally expected as weak economic growth weighed down the labor market.

Improvement was limited to Eastern Germany, where the number of unemployed fell by a seasonally-adjusted 23,000. In Western Germany, which makes up nine-tenths of the economy, the number of those without work actually rose by an adjusted 15,000.

On an unadjusted basis, the number of unemployed fell to 3.82 million, or 10 percent of the workforce in May, from 3.97 million, or 10.4 percent in April.

The figures "don't change anything" as far as Germany's growth and interest rate outlook is concerned, said Rupert Lüdhardt, a fund manager at Allianz Kapitalanlagegesellschaft. "Economic recovery will be very subdued."

Mr. Jagoda stuck to a previous forecast for slight recovery in the second half, with full-year average unemployment of 3.8 million. June unemployment figures should remain in line with the "*status quo*," Mr. Jagoda said, with perhaps a slight improvement.

The unemployment report is a sign that Germany is experiencing a slow recovery at best. A government report last week confirmed expectations that Germany's economy shrank 0.4 percent in the first quarter.

Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer said over the weekend there "is a chance of a new cyclical upturn" in the economy. He linked lower interest rates to slower money supply growth. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

■ Luxury Tax Bites Car Sales

German carmakers said a new tax on company cars cut sales of luxury models by a quarter in the first four months of 1996, Bloomberg Business News reported from Frankfurt on Monday. The German Automobile Association said 12,000 jobs were at stake.

Bidding Heats Up for MGM

Crédit Lyonnais Is Close to Severing Ties

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

If the talk in Hollywood is any measure, the MGM lion has not lost its allure.

A wide array of companies are weighing bids for the studio, from PolyGram NV to Warner Brothers, General Electric Co.'s NBC, New Regency Productions, News Corp., Morgan Creek Productions and others. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's crown jewel is a 1,500-title film library that boasts 17 James Bond films, eight Pink Panther movies and such classics as "Some Like it Hot."

The bids are due in late June, and last week there was a flurry of wheeling and dealing, according to people involved in the talks. In particular, Chemical Banking Corp. is offering to lend a potential bidder $650 million and Warner Brothers, a unit of Time Warner Inc., might back a bidder with up to $400 million.

But if the financial information being circulated privately to potential buyers is any measure, the studio's appeal is clearly not based on its financial health.

Potential big bidders such as PolyGram, a unit of Phillips Electronics NV, believe they have the financial wherewithal to generate new growth at MGM. Smaller rivals believe they can run the studio more efficiently.

It is a big bet. Last year, MGM reported a net loss of $159.3 million on revenue of $860.9 million. The bulk of that losswas from operations, but it also included $66 million in interest payments. The interest is being paid on bank loans over the past three years used to rebuild the company.

In one way, those figures are not as bad as they seem, as the losses last year were barely one-third of MGM's losses in 1993. Under Frank Mancuso, who was brought in by the studio's owner, Crédit Lyonnais, in 1993, MGM/UA has staged a mini-comeback. Not only has it released a flurry of hits in the past 18 months — including "Goldeneye," "Get Shorty" and "Birdcage" — it has also rejuvenated its television operations.

Mr. Mancuso was under pressure to pull MGM together. In 1992, Crédit Lyonnais took over the studio when Giancarlo Parretti, an Italian financier who had acquired the company defaulted on his loans. But U.S. banking laws require Crédit Lyonnais to sell by 1997.

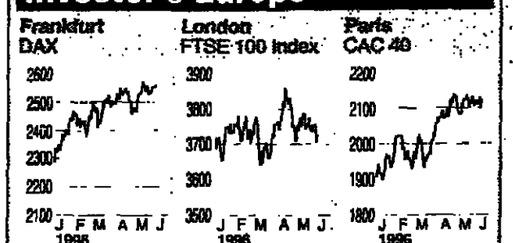
Even with its recent spate of hits, MGM is in questionable shape. This year it is expected to improve its performance somewhat, reporting an operating profit of $75 million on sales of $1.3 billion.

That is when it faces a squeeze in working capital. According to the sale document, Crédit Lyonnais, which had invested in MGM's production, boosting its market share to 6.3 percent last year from 1.3 percent in 1992, will no longer be adding significant capital. MGM will be limited to producing six films between October 1996 and June 1997.

Whoever pays the purchase price will find that is only the beginning. Several financial advisers and bidders said the new owners will have to invest much more.

An executive of one jittery bidding company, who spoke on condition of anonymity, estimated that it would cost $600 million to ensure that MGM is a major player in the film business.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	578.31	585.51	+0.85
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,503.16	9,434.87	+0.72
Frankfurt	DAX	2,568.81	2,557.43	+0.05
Copenhagen	Stock Market	403.44	403.43	Unch.
Helsinki	HEX General	2,822.88	2,008.48	+0.72
Oslo	OBX	465.54	457.21	+1.82
London	FTSE 100	3,729.80	3,706.80	+0.59
Madrid	Stock Exchange	366.26	363.34	+0.80
Milan	MIBTEL	18,529.00	10,503.00	+0.25
Paris	CAC 40	2,120.84	2,101.99	+0.90
Stockholm	SX 16	2,151.77	2,117.77	+1.61
Vienna	ATX	1,129.19	1,136.12	-0.62
Zurich	SPI	2,324.15	2,308.03	+0.70

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **France** is to inject 10 billion francs ($1.93 billion) per year into the national railroad company **Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français** to cover infrastructure costs, Le Monde reported; the state already pays 13 billion francs a year for track construction and upkeep. The government will transfer ownership of the tracks to a new public agency.

• **France's** consumer price index rose a provisional 0.2 percent in May from April and 2.4 percent from a year earlier.

• **Britain** launched the privatization of the country's eight modern nuclear reactors; the shares are to be floated on July 15, bringing the government an estimated £1.67 billion for British Energy.

• **Standard Life Assurance Co.**, plans to sell a "substantial part" of its 32.2 percent stake in **Bank of Scotland** through a secondary offering of shares. Its whole stake is worth about £900 million ($1.39 billion).

• **General Motors Corp.'s** executive in charge of exports, **Robert W. Hendry**, has been named director of **Saab Automobile AB**; he succeeds **Keith Butler-Wheelhouse** at the carmaker, which is co-owned by GM and **Investor AB** of Sweden.

• **Skanska AB** bid 3.01 billion kronor ($447.3 million) to acquire **Skaane-Gripen AB**, a Swedish maker of building materials. *AFP, AP, Bloomberg, Reuters*

Interdiscount Plans Break-Up to Fend Off Bankruptcy

Bloomberg Business News

BERN, Switzerland — Interdiscount Holding AG said Monday it would sell its Swiss operations and would seek to break up its international business after the failure of rescue talks with creditors.

The Swiss electronics retailer will sell its Swiss business to Coop Schweiz, Switzerland's second-largest retailer, for an undisclosed price.

The company is also in talks with banks to break up and sell its foreign business. If those talks do not produce results by June 24, Interdiscount said it would enter bankruptcy proceedings.

At the end of 1995, Interdiscount owed 485 million francs ($381.9 million) to creditors and had posted a group loss of 54.7 million francs, compared with a 1994 net profit of 11.2 million francs.

Interdiscount, which had 2.5 billion francs in sales last year, said negotiations with creditor banks broke down because of the divergent interests of Swiss and foreign banks. More than 50 banks were involved in the talks from six countries where Interdiscount's businesses have been financed — Switzerland, Germany, Austria, France, Belgium and Spain.

Interdiscount had canceled a June 3 press conference, saying at the time it was in "intensive talks" with creditors on how to save the company. Banks voted down that rescue plan on June 4.

Interdiscount had initiated the rescue talks because 45 million francs in 5 percent five-year Interdiscount convertible bonds have to be repaid by June 30.

Asked whether bondholders will get anything back, Chief Financial Officer Hans Ziegler said that all creditors must be treated equally under Swiss law.

He said he hoped the company would be able to generate enough from the sale of its foreign business to satisfy both creditors and shareholders, although there are no guarantees.

Mr. Ziegler refused to say which banks are involved in the talks, apart from Crédit Suisse, the lead manager of the bond.

Regarding the future of its foreign business, Interdiscount said a sale to management, to third-party investors or to other companies was being considered. It would not say with whom it was talking.

If an agreement on the foreign businesses is reached, the Interdiscount holding company will be dissolved, the company said. If the foreign companies cannot be sold, then Interdiscount will go into bankruptcy.

Decoding a Digital Standard

EU Pay-TV Firms Work to Find Common Ground

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Europe's biggest digital-television companies agreed this weekend to try to integrate their decoder technologies to allow subscribers to receive programs broadcast by rivals, the European Commission said Monday.

The commission, the European Union's executive agency, invited executives of Bertelsmann AG, Kirch Group, British Sky Broadcasting Group PLC, Deutsche Telekom AG and VEBA AG, among others, to discuss replacing their different decoder technologies with a common standard.

While the companies told the commission they were not prepared to ditch their existing decoders, they agreed to set up a working group to find out if a "common interface" could be developed. This would permit viewers to use just one box to access programs encoded in various digital formats.

"There was agreement that customers don't want to pile up decoder boxes to access the different digital-television services," said Michael Niebl, a commission official who was at the weekend talks in Paris. "We don't want to see the market fragment."

The commission could make a common interface mandatory under an EU directive, which already standardizes most other aspects of digital-television transmissions but not the conditional access for pay-television.

Aides to Martin Bangemann, the EU's industry commissioner, said the commission would complete a review of its digital television directive by July 1997, and might introduce a measure on standardizing decoding devices then.

The main battleground for digital television technology is in Germany, the commission said. Bertelsmann, Germany's biggest media company, has joined forces with the French pay-TV company Canal Plus SA and Deutsche Telekom, Germany's biggest cable distributor, to supply decoders to the local market in a venture called Multimedia Betriebsgesellschaft, or MMBG.

The alliance will face competition from Kirch, which plans to supply decoders made by Vebacom and Metro AG beginning in August. Kirch will announce prices for the decoders on June 11.

Vebacom, a joint venture between VEBA and Cable & Wireless PLC, believes there is still "no real agreement" because a common decoder technology would reduce companies' ability to control access to their programs, said spokesman Hartmut Albrecht.

Deutsche Telekom is in favor of installing a component in MMBG decoders to allow subscribers access to programs offered by rival digital television companies, said spokesman Hans Ehnert.

Analysts said agreement on a common interface for decoders was needed to avoid the kind of battle seen in the 1980s between makers of video recorders. Makers of VHS-standard video recorders battled it out with Sony Corp.'s Betamax recorders, leaving users of one form of technology unable to use videos that were only compatible with the other. *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

WEBBER: *A Useful Way to Ring up Profits*

Continued from Page 13

publish annual results, but it has done so voluntarily to show its rapid growth over the past seven years.

Profit of $8.8 million from revenue of $43 million in the year ending in June 1989 has risen to $47.9 million from revenue of $144 million in the 1995 financial year. In 1994, the results were even better — $69 million in profit from revenue of $165 million — but that was mostly because of one-time payments, including the sale of the movie rights to "Cats" to Universal Pictures.

Mr. McKenna estimated the company was currently worth about $750 million.

At his own insistence, Sir Andrew watches all this from afar. He is, of course, the one who grabs the headlines, whether it is by marrying for a third time or spending $29.1 million on a Picasso oil, by firing Faye Dunaway from the Broadway cast of "Sunset Boulevard" or writing a restaurant column in a London newspaper.

He also likes his philanthropic activities to be known. He makes a point of "sharing" his extraordinary art collection by lending masterpieces to British museums. He is the main sponsor of Britain's national youth musical theater trust.

But he does not get involved in the operation of Really Useful Group. "He has no office here," Mr. McKenna said. "He's a member of the board but he has never been to a board meeting in the five-and-a-half years since I have been running the company. How does he find out what's going on? By talking to me."

Sir Andrew goes even further. "I have an independent contract as a composer and I'm allowed to get on with the composing job," he said, referring to the contract that earned him $29.5 million from the company in the 1994 financial year. "But I haven't a clue what the company is up to on a day-to-day basis. I sometimes read in the papers that Lloyd Webber is buying this or that and I call up Patrick and ask, 'What am I doing now?' "

The company's main assets remain Sir Andrew's endlessly popular musicals: "Cats," "The Phantom of the Opera" and "Sunset Boulevard" are all entrenched on Broadway, with the London production of "Cats" the longest-running musical in history.

As of this month, including touring companies, 36 different versions of six Lloyd Webber musicals were being performed in 11 countries. All but three of them are produced or co-produced by Really Useful Group.

The ownership of Sir Andrew's early works, when Tim Rice was his partner and librettist, is more complicated. The rights to "Evita," currently being made into a film starring Madonna, will revert to the two men in 2000. Really Useful Group bought back the rights to "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" in 1990. Sir Andrew and Mr. Rice also have licensed the group to revive "Jesus Christ Superstar" in London this fall.

But more musicals are in the works. Last month, "By Jeeves," a largely re-written version of the 1975 flop, "Jeeves," with music by Sir Andrew and story by Alan Ayckbourn, opened for a six-week season in the British resort town of Scarborough. "By Jeeves" will move to London in July.

The composer also will soon hold auditions for his new musical, "Whistle Down the Wind," an adaptation of Mary Hayley Bell's novel. With Harold Prince directing, this show will open directly on Broadway.

But when? "I don't know because I don't have a theater," Sir Andrew said. "Broadway is so full and busy at the moment. It's intriguing to think that a new show of mine cannot find a home on Broadway because some of the old shows are still running."

For the moment, Sir Andrew is content to allow his Really Useful Group to worry about the future while he does what he does best. "Excuse me, but I have to go," he said, wrapping up a recent conversation. "I have a tune to write this afternoon."

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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, June 10
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
EOE Index: 578.31
Previous: 565.51

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	93.30	92.20	93.10	92.30
Aegon	83	82.30	82.80	82.70
Ahold	94.50	92.70	94.40	92.80
Akzo Nobel	204.50	202.40	204	202.30
Bols Wess cva	30.20	29.70	30.10	29.90
CSM cva	80.80	79.70	80.10	80.10
Dordtsche Pet	275.90	272.60	274.60	271.80
DSM	167.80	165.70	166.50	166.30
Elsevier	26.70	26.20	26.60	26.30
Fokker Amev	134.10	132.50	132.50	132.50
G-Brocades	53.70	52.60	53.30	52.70
Hagemeyer	125.20	123.10	124.20	124.80
Heineken	399.80	397	398.70	397
Hoogovens	61.20	60.50	61.40	60.50
Hunter Douglas	121.50	118.50	119	121
ING Group	54.40	53.60	53.90	53.60
KLM	57.80	56.90	57.20	56.70
KNP BT	41.90	41.20	41.70	41.20
KPN	63.50	62.70	63.30	62.80
Nedlloyd Gp	41.60	40.90	41.50	40.70
Nutricia	179.50	177	178	177.50
Oce Grinten	176.40	174.20	175.80	175
Pakhoed	48.30	47.10	47.50	47.50
Philips Elec	60.30	59.60	60.10	59.90
Polygram	101.20	100	101.20	100.10
Randstad Hdg	134.50	127	132.50	127
Robeco	128.40	127.50	127.90	127.10
Rodamco	49.50	49.10	49.50	49.40
Rolinco	139.70	139.30	139.30	138.70
Rorento	97.10	97	97.10	96.70
Royal Dutch	262.20	259.30	262.10	259.30
Stork	49	48.30	48.70	48.30
Unilever cva	240	236.70	239.50	235.80
VNU	27.50	27.10	27.30	27.30
Wolters Kl cva	193.70	192	193.60	192.40

Markets Closed

Stock markets in Bangkok and Taiwan were closed Monday for a holiday.

Bombay
Sensitive Index: 3844.21
Previous: 3830.31

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	3840	3780	3823.50	3819.75
Grasim Ind	573.50	568	571	574
Hindalco Ind	1330	1325	1327	1327
Indust Lever	839.75	821	832.75	822.25
Indian Hotels	800	791	791	799.25
ITC	295.50	284.25	294.75	286.50
Larsen Toubro	281	276.50	280.50	276.75
Reliance Ind	246.50	241.25	244.50	244
Tata Eng Loco	525	502	522	506
Tata Iron St	257.75	252.50	257	254

Brussels
Stock Exchange Index: 9581.16
Previous: 9494.87

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3690	3605	3650	3630
Barco Ind	4920	4850	4895	4900
BBL	5900	5870	5900	5860
Bekaert	26575	26350	26500	26225
CBR	2390	2365	2385	2395
CMB	2535	2510	2530	2530
Cockerill	161	159	161	159
Colruyt	10600	10525	10600	10500
Delhaize Lion	1570	1555	1570	1540
Electrabel	6850	6800	6850	6820
Electrafina	2950	2940	2950	2950
Fortis AG	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	4270
GIB	1444	1426	1436	1420
GBL	4280	4150	4190	4130
Gen Banque	11380	11175	11275	11175
Glaverbel	3655	3640	3650	3650
Kredietbank	9290	9250	9260	9260
Mosane	2250	2250	2250	2250
Petrofina	9580	9470	9580	9450
Powerfin	4495	4480	4480	4480
Recticel	292	292	292	291
Royale Belge	6300	6270	6290	6270
Soc Gen Belg	2385	2370	2390	2395
Solvay	18925	18650	18900	18575
Tessenderlo	12850	12800	12825	12825
Tractebel	13500	13275	13500	13350
UCB	59900	58950	59300	58200
Union Miniere	2295	2270	2285	2260

Copenhagen
Stock Index: 403.44
Previous: 403.43

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	327	321	327	324
Danisco	298.73	285	286.50	285
Den Danske Bk	363	360	363	361
D/S Svendbrg A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	187000
D/S 1912 A	128000	128000	128000	128000
East Asiatic Co	128	122	126	124.50
FLS Ind B	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	610
ISS Intl Svc B	132	107	131	126
Nvo Nordisk B	831	825.95	830	827
Radiometer B	398.50	383	398	387
Sophus Ber B	788	784	788	790
Tele Danmk B	292.35	290	290	298
Unidanmark A	254	253	256	255

Frankfurt
DAX: 2558.81
Previous: 2557.43

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	850	835	850	825
AEG	170	169.40	169.60	168.50
Allianz Hdg	2547	2532	2547	2563
Altana	980	978.50	979	977
Asko Deutsche	1095	1087	1091	1078
Badenwerk	535	535	535	535
BASF	425.20	423.30	424.10	427
Bayer Hypo Bk	37.85	36.70	36.93	37.65
Bay. Vereinsbank	43.00	42.28	42.60	42.55
Bayer	50.93	50.65	50.93	50.65
Berliner Kraft	418	415	418	415
BHF Bank	37.80	37.40	37.40	37.42
BMW	872	868	872	867
CKAG Colonia	1065	1055	1062	1042
Commerzbank	317.50	315.70	315.50	317
Daimler Benz	845	842.50	843	841
Degussa	531.50	529	531	530
Deutsche Bank	71.82	71.65	71.73	71.80
Dresdner Bank	38.17	38.08	38.12	38.22
Heidelbg Zmt	1012	996	996	996
Henkel	665	663	665	656
Hochtief	683	675	683	675
Hoechst	51.35	51.08	51.25	51.22
Holzmann Ph.	506	499	506	498
Karstadt	592	590	590	592
Kaufhof Hdg	562	556	562	550.50
Linde	1015	995	997	998
Lufthansa ord	233	227.50	228.50	230.50
MAN	399.90	398	399.80	400
Mannesmann	542	538.50	539	538
Muench Rueck	2815	2790	2796	2825
Preussag	393	389.50	389.50	387.20
PWA	199.50	199.30	199.30	202
RWE	59.75	59.20	59.35	59.75
SAP pfd	224	219.50	223.40	219.50
Schering	113.30	111.70	111.90	113
Schmalb Lub	285	281.50	282	283.50
Siemens	84.89	84.71	84.80	84.80
Suedzucker	755	755	755	750
Thyssen	278.40	277.20	278.40	276.10
Veba	82.10	81.70	81.75	82.33
VEW	473	465	473	465
Viag	590.50	589.50	590	590
Volkswagen	563.50	561.50	562.75	554.70
Wella	907	887	905	910

Helsinki
HEX General Index: 2022.36
Previous: 2008.49

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor I	224	222	222	225
Enso R	36.30	35.90	35.90	35.50
Huhtamaki IF	158	154.90	158	156
Kesko	60.50	59.90	60	60
Kone BF	540	518	518	540
Merita A	10.10	10	10.10	10.10
Metra BF	220	217	220	217
Metso-Serla B	33.50	32	33	32
Nokia Prf F	187.40	183	186.20	185
Outokumpu A	80.50	80	80.10	79
Repola	34.50	34	34.10	34.20
Stockmann A	245	245	245	250
UPM-Kymme	92	91.50	92	91
Valmet A	74.50	74	74.30	73

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 11143.20
Previous: 11196.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.40	9.25	9.25	9.40
Bk East Asia	28.45	28	28	28.50
Cathay Pacific	14.75	14.65	14.75	14.65
Cheung Kong	56.25	55.50	55.50	56.50
China Light	36.50	36.30	36.30	36.60
Chin Estates	7.05	6.90	7	6.90
Citic Pacific	31.90	31.30	31.60	31.50
Cons Elec Pwr	13.25	13.20	13.25	13.50
Dao Heng Bk	29.90	29.50	29.85	29.70
First Pacific	11.20	11.10	11.25	11.20
Great Eagle	23.25	22.90	23.05	23.30
Guangdong Inv	4.98	4.95	4.98	4.98
Guoco Group	37.80	37.60	37.70	37.50
Hang Lung	14.80	14.75	14.75	14.80
Hang Seng Bk	79.75	78.50	79	79.25
Henderson Inv	6.75	6.60	6.65	6.75
Henderson Ld	57	56.50	56.75	57.25
HKR Intl	9.25	9	9	9
HK Aircraft	23.95	23.75	23.80	23.95
HK China Gas	12.30	12.15	12.25	12.30
HK Electric	24.65	24.45	24.55	24.60
HK Shang Hils	13.45	13.40	13.40	13.40
HK Telecom	14.25	14.05	14.20	14.15
Hopewell Hdgs	4.53	4.43	4.48	4.50
HSBC Hdgs	118	117	117	117.50
Hutchison Wh	49.40	49	49.40	49.40
Hysan Dev	24.30	24.15	24.15	24.45
Johnson El 500	17.10	16.95	16.95	17.10
Miramar Hotel	17	16.80	17	16.90
Natl Mutual	7.05	6.90	7	7
New World	37.20	37	37.20	37.30
Oriental Press	4.35	4.20	4.28	4.25
Orient Telecom	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Shangri-La	11.10	10.95	10.95	11
SHK Props	79	78.50	78.75	79
Shun Tak Hdgs	5.05	4.95	5	5
Sino Land Co.	7.80	7.70	7.75	7.80
Sth China Post	5.55	5.50	5.50	5.55
Swire Pac A	67.50	67	67	67.50
Tsim Sha Tsui	9.40	9.30	9.40	9.40
TV Broadcasts	29.90	29.60	29.60	29.85
Wharf Hdgs	28.70	28.50	28.60	28.40
Wheelock	15.40	15.30	15.30	15.30

Jakarta
Composite Index: 611.40
Previous: 612.77

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2775	2725	2750	2775
Barito Pacific	1850	1825	1850	1825
Gudang Garm	10700	10600	10625	10600
Indah Kiat	2175	2125	2150	2175
Indocement	8100	7900	8000	7900
Indofood	10900	10200	10900	10675
Indorayon	2175	2000	2150	2080
Indosat	7775	7700	7725	7850
Kalbe Farma	5550	5425	5425	5425
Sampoerna	28400	28150	28225	28350

Johannesburg
All Market: 6854.40
Previous: 6814.85

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm Corp	278	275	276	277.20
AngloAm Gold	420	418	418	421
AngloAm Ind	185	179.75	180	185
Barlow	46.25	45.25	46.25	45.25
C.G. Smith	23.25	22.90	22.95	23
De Beers	139	137	137	138
Driefontein	60.75	60	60.25	60.75
Freegold	47.70	46.50	46.75	47
Fst Natl Bk	30.25	29.75	30.10	29.45
Gencor	17	16.50	16.60	17
GFSA	142	140	142	146
Iscor	3.33	3.27	3.31	3.30
Johnnies Ind	57.25	55	57	54.50
Kloof Gold	49	48	48	49.50
Liberty Life	137.50	134	135.25	134
Minorco	107.25	106.25	107	106.25
Nedcor	82.25	81.50	82.25	82
Rembrandt Gp	38.50	38	38	38
Richemont	65.50	65	65.25	64.25
Rust Platinum	79.25	76	79	76.50
SA Breweries	132.75	130.75	131	128
Sappi	46.25	46.25	46.75	46.75
Sasol	46	45.50	45.90	45.30
SBIC	168.75	166	168.75	165
Tiger Oats	59	57.50	57.50	59

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1126.67
Previous: 1131.67

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	20.60	20.40	20.50	20.60
Hicom Hldgs	7.05	7	7.05	7
Mal Banking	24.30	24	24.20	24.10
Mal Intl Ship F	7.45	7.40	7.45	7.40
Public Bank F	6.50	6.30	6.30	6.45
Resorts World	14.50	14.20	14.20	14.50
Sime Darby	6.85	6.75	6.85	6.85
Telekom Mal	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	23.10
Tenaga	10.40	10.20	10.20	10.40
Utd Engineers	17.30	17.10	17.20	17.10

London
FT-SE 100: 3728.80
Previous: 3706.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	5.46	5.40	5.40	5.47
Allied Domecq	4.77	4.70	4.75	4.69
Anglian Water	5.75	5.62	5.62	5.74
Argyll Group	3.58	3.55	3.58	3.54
Arjo Wiggins	1.75	1.70	1.74	1.71
Asda Group	1.18	1.16	1.16	1.15
Assoc Br Foods	3.87	3.82	3.82	3.80
BAA	4.90	4.82	4.82	4.91
Barclays	7.72	7.59	7.69	7.65
Bass	8.14	8.06	8.10	8.07
BAT Ind	5.17	5.03	5.16	5.01
Bank Scotland	2.47	2.42	2.49	2.44
BICC	3.35	3.28	3.34	3.35
Blue Circle	3.65	3.60	3.64	3.58
BOC Group	9.39	9.30	9.38	9.32
Boots	6.03	5.94	5.94	5.97
Bowater	3.50	3.43	3.44	3.46
BPB Ind	3.21	3.18	3.21	3.20
Brit Aerosp	9.63	9.40	9.62	9.35
Brit Airways	5.72	5.33	5.51	5.48
Brit Gas	1.90	1.87	1.90	1.87
Brit Petm	5.63	5.57	5.60	5.60
Brit Steel	1.74	1.69	1.70	1.72
Brit Telecom	3.74	3.63	3.70	3.65
BTR	2.79	2.68	2.72	2.71
Burmah Cast	10.47	10.37	10.38	10.41
Cable Wireless	4.30	4.22	4.27	4.24
Cadbury Schw	4.83	4.76	4.76	4.79
Caradon	2.35	2.30	2.35	2.32
Carlton Comm	4.92	4.84	4.89	4.87
Coats Viyella	1.82	1.79	1.81	1.79
Comml Union	5.85	5.80	5.82	5.78
Courtaulds	4.24	4.18	4.21	4.22
De La Rue	6.30	6.10	6.12	6.31
Eng China Cl	2.72	2.65	2.67	2.67
Enterprise Oil	4.59	4.55	4.58	4.57
Fam Colonial	1.56	1.54	1.54	1.54
Genl Accident	6.82	6.70	6.81	6.80
GEC	3.71	3.66	3.67	3.70
GKN	9.75	9.73	9.78	9.79
Glaxo	8.30	8.22	8.28	8.26
Granada Gp	8.37	8.10	8.17	8.13
Grand Met	4.35	4.29	4.30	4.30
GRE	2.74	2.70	2.72	2.69
Guinness	4.57	4.45	4.50	4.49
GUS	6.86	6.76	6.78	6.78
Hanson	1.89	1.82	1.84	1.83
Hillsdown Hdg	1.79	1.75	1.79	1.78
HSBC Hldgs	9.90	9.80	9.87	9.79
ICI	8.55	8.47	8.47	8.45
Inchcape	3.04	3	3	3.02
Kingfisher	6.18	6.06	6.10	6.05
Ladbroke	1.90	1.82	1.89	1.83
Land Sec	6.25	6.15	6.24	6.15
Laporte	7.25	7.15	7.23	7.21
Lasmo	1.79	1.75	1.77	1.74
Legal Genl Grp	6.90	6.83	6.87	6.82
Lloyds Abbey	5.07	5	5	5
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.12	3.07	3.09	3.09
London Elec	6.95	6.87	6.88	6.95
Lucas Ind	2.46	2.31	2.36	2.39
Marks Spencer	4.68	4.64	4.64	4.66
MEPC	4.10	4.07	4.08	4.11
Mercury Asset	9.57	9.50	9.53	9.54
Midlands Elec	4.45	4.42	4.43	4.42
Natl Power	5.25	5.20	5.21	5.23
NatWest	6.30	6.18	6.22	6.21
News Intl	3.13	3.12	3.13	3.10
Utd Utilities	5.55	5.43	5.43	5.70
Nthern Foods	1.92	1.89	1.90	1.89
P&O	5.89	5.83	5.83	5.82
Pearson	6.77	6.60	6.63	6.68
Pilkington	2.01	1.96	1.98	1.97
PowerGen	4.79	4.68	4.73	4.78
Prudential	4.20	4.06	4.08	4.10
Rank Org	5.15	5.08	5.13	5.05
Reckitt Coln	6.96	6.90	6.96	6.98
Redland	4.10	4.02	4.07	4.03
Reed Intl	11.10	10.90	11.05	10.95
Rentokil	4.10	4	4.08	4.13
Reuters Hdgs	7.53	7.45	7.45	7.50
RMC Group	10.30	10.10	10.11	10.09
Rolls Royce	2.22	2.16	2.20	2.21
Royal Bk Scot	5.16	5.07	5.10	5.10
RTZ reg	9.82	9.74	9.77	9.70
Royal Insur	4.12	4	4.10	4.02
Sainsbury	3.95	3.90	3.94	3.95
Schroders	13.50	13.37	13.45	13.35
Scot Newcastle	6.80	6.77	6.79	6.77
Scot Power	3.17	3.08	3.09	3.12
Sears	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.96
Severn Trent	5.88	5.74	5.80	5.75
Shell Trnp reg	9.30	9.15	9.27	9.20
Siebe	8.81	8.73	8.74	8.75
Smith Nephew	2.10	2.04	2.05	2.06
Smith (WH)	4.83	4.71	4.79	4.61
SmithKline	6.84	6.78	6.83	6.80
Smiths Ind	6.87	6.78	6.81	6.83
Sthern Elec	7.13	7.05	7.05	7.11
Stand Charter	6.73	6.60	6.60	6.55
Sun Alliance	3.95	3.86	3.94	3.86
Tate & Lyle	4.57	4.53	4.55	4.55
Tesco	3.09	3.04	3.07	3.06
Thames Water	5.86	5.52	5.56	5.77
Thorn EMI	18.41	18.25	18.37	18.34
SI Group	4.48	4.45	4.46	4.46
TI Group	5.33	5.20	5.33	5.23
Tomkins	2.51	2.46	2.48	2.45
Unilever	12.28	12.13	12.21	12.20
Utd Biscuits	2.21	2.18	2.20	2.21
Utd News	7.03	6.95	7	7.01
Vendome uts	6.35	6.30	6.34	6.29
Vodafone	2.41	2.35	2.38	2.37
Whitbread	7.22	7.16	7.16	7.19
Williams Hdgs	3.47	3.38	3.40	3.38
Wolseley	4.70	4.65	4.67	4.65
Zeneca	13.75	13.58	13.64	13.60

Madrid
Stock Exchange Index: 366.26
Previous: 363.34

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	14030	13750	13750	13790
ACESA	1515	1470	1510	1455
Argentaria	5520	5460	5480	5440
BBV	4885	4845	4885	4845
Banesto	816	811	815	815
Bankinter	13370	13280	13290	13290
Bco Central Hisp	2570	2555	2565	2555
Bco Exterior	3020	3020	3020	3020
Bco Popular	21840	21690	21840	21700
Bco Santander	5930	5880	5910	5868
CEPSA	4245	4180	4240	4180
Corp Mapfre	6240	6190	6190	6130
Dragados	1715	1695	1710	1690
Endesa	8300	8210	8240	8190
FECSA	985	980	983	971
Fomento Const	10340	10160	10300	10190
Gas Natural	22780	22360	22690	22600
Hidroel Cantab	4370	4300	4350	4300
Iberdrola	1315	1300	1305	1295
Pryca	3025	3000	3005	2985
Repsol	4330	4295	4310	4300
Sevillana Elec	1190	1175	1180	1160
Tabacalera	6500	6370	6490	6400
Telefonica	2405	2380	2400	2360
Union Fenosa	819	809	817	804
Valenc Cement	1560	1530	1560	1555

Manila
PSE Index: 3284.78
Previous: 3273.11

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	27	26.50	26.50	26.50
Ayala Land	46	45	46	45.50
Manila Elec A	159	157	157	157
Metro Bank	790	770	785	770
Petron	11.25	10.75	11	10.75
Phil Long Dist	1640	1600	1600	1640
San Miguel A	46.50	46	46	46.50
San Miguel B	90.50	90	90	90
SM Prime Hdg	6.90	6.40	6.70	6.50

Mexico
Bolsa index: 3242.33
Previous: 3262.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	123.60	123.20	123.40	123.20
Cemex B	30.10	29.85	29.90	29.90
Cifra C	11.22	11.14	11.20	11.14
Empresas ICA	108.00	106.00	106.00	107.40
Emp Moderna	35.40	35.00	35.30	35.35
Femsa	22.20	21.55	21.70	21.95
Gpo Carso A1	54.00	53.20	53.50	53.90
Televisa CPO	119.80	116.90	118.20	118.50
TelMex L	12.72	12.64	12.66	12.72
Tribasa CPO	23.10	22.70	22.70	22.95

Milan
MIB Telematico: 10529.00
Previous: 10502.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	13950	13760	13780	13700
Bca Comm Ital	3255	3210	3210	3270
Bca Naz Agricol	944	920	935	948
Bca Naz Lavoro	11100	11000	11080	11015
Bca di Roma	1508	1481	1495	1487
Bco Ambrosiano	4228	4205	4230	4265
Benetton	21800	20250	20650	20650
Credito Italiano	1915	1895	1895	1920
Fiat	5240	5170	5200	5150
Fondiaria	7985	7920	7940	7995
Generali Assic	37800	36500	36550	36700
IFIL	4880	4800	4845	4870
Italcementi	12500	12250	12295	12430
Italgas	5630	5580	5580	5630
Mediobanca	10500	10300	10310	10350
Montedison	941	926	938	925
Olivetti	980	950	958	965
Pirelli	2690	2640	2680	2655
RAS	16750	16050	16400	16490
Rinascente	11250	10760	10910	10930
S Paolo Torino	9745	9265	9675	9400
SME	1700	1700	1700	1701
Standa	16900	16900	16900	17350
Stet	5255	5210	5240	5200
Telecom Italia	3165	3105	3140	3100
Toro Assic	20180	19750	20100	20100

Montreal
Industrials index: 2471.44
Previous: 2494.44

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	19	18.85	18.85	18.85
Bank Montreal	32.60	32.45	32½	32.40
Bce Mob Com	45.30	45.30	45.30	45.40
Cdn Tire A	18.48	18½	18½	18.70
Cdn Util A	26.45	26⅛	26.60	26.40
Cascades	5¾	5.70	5.70	5¾
CT Finl Svc	26	26	26	25.70
Extendicare	17	17	17	16.95
Gaz Metro	15.60	15½	15½	15.55
Gt-West Lifeco	32½	32¼	32½	32
Hees Intl Bcp	15.65	15.40	15½	15.40
Hudson's Bay	19.70	19.60	19.60	19.70
Imasco	28	27.70	27.80	28
Investors Grp	17.80	17.80	17.80	17.70
Loblaw Cos	11	11	11	10.90
Molson A	22.85	22.85	22.85	22½
Natl Bk Canada	11.80	11.70	11.70	11¾
Oshawa A	22.25	22.20	22.20	22.15
Pancdn Petlm	53	53	53	53.15
Power Corp	22.45	22.30	22.30	22.45
Power Finl	38	37¾	38	37¾
Quebecor B	21.70	21.60	21.70	21.65
Rogers Comm B	13.65	13.65	13.65	13.70
Royal Bk Cda	32	31.85	31.85	31.95
Sears Canada	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.40
Shell Cda A	48	48	48	47.85
Southam	16	15.90	16	15.90
Stelco A	6.40	6.35	6.35	6.40
Trilon Finl A	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.40

Oslo
OBX Index: 465.54
Previous: 457.21

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	126.50	126	126	125.50
Bergesen Dy B	125.50	123.50	124	124
Christiania Bk	15.40	15.30	15.40	15.40
Den Norske Bk	20	19.60	20	19.50
SAS Norge ASA	75	73	74.50	71
Dyno Indust	142	140	142	139
Elkem	86.50	85	85.50	84
Hafslund A	51	50	50.50	50
Kvaerner	259.50	258	259.50	256
Leif Hoegh	104	103	104	103
Norsk Hydro	318	312	317	310.50
Norske Skog A	197.50	195.50	197.50	194.50
Orkla	347	336	347	332
Rieber B	139	139	139	138
Saga Petm B	91	88.50	90.50	88
Schibsted	86	85.50	85.50	86
UniStorebr A	31.30	30.80	31	30.70

Paris
CAC-40: 2120.84
Previous: 2101.99

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	746	739	741	737
AGF	140.40	139.80	140.20	139.90
Air Liquide	907	895	901	897
Alcatel Alsth	475	467	474	467
Axa	295.30	292.20	292.70	291.50
Bancaire	584	575	583	575
BNP	191.60	187.60	188.80	188.10
Bouygues	572	568	571	571
Canal Plus	1182	1150	1166	1183
Carrefour	2787	2728	2772	2700
CCF	252.40	248.70	249.90	252
Credit Local cl	439	435.20	437.30	435
Credit Lyon PC	143.90	138.10	142.70	141.50
Crown Cork Seal	251	250.40	251	248
Danone	766	758	763	760
Elf-Aquitaine	385	379.20	384.80	379.40
Eridania BS	814	805	811	802
Euro Disney	15.05	14.55	15	14.80
Eurotunnel uts	8	7.65	7.80	7.90
Gen. Eaux	559	550	554	549
Havas	424.50	421.30	422.40	425
Lafarge Cop	333	328.80	330.30	325
Legrand	933	907	919	933
L'Oreal	1612	1590	1600	1580
LVMH	1290	1271	1277	1265
Lyon. Eaux	507	501	503	500
Michelin B	265	261.50	264.60	262
Navig Mixte	759	759	759	757
Paribas A	320.30	314	315.10	317.50
Pechiney SA	227.10	222	226	223.30
Pernod Ricard	342	338.30	338.50	337.20
Peugeot Cit	725	717	723	719
Pinault-Print	1667	1641	1643	1641
Promodes	1336	1320	1324	1315
Renault	140.50	135.50	139.10	137.50
Rh-Poulenc A	131.40	128.80	131.30	130.10
Roussel-Uclaf	1199	1177	1184	1190
Sanofi	393	390	391.60	387.60
Schneider	247.80	243.80	247.80	242.20
Ste Generale	561	556	561	551
St Gobain	674	666	674	662
St Louis	1410	1400	1404	1404
Suez	202.90	199.40	202.40	198.80
Thomson CSF	141	137.70	138	137
Total B	384	374.30	382.50	382.50
UAP	101.40	100.10	101.10	100
Valeo	279.40	276	278	277.50

São Paulo
Bovespa index: 54597.20
Previous: 55282.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	8.65	8.30	8.35	[illegible]
Banespa Pfd	3.98	3.50	3.50	3.72
Bradesco Pfd	7.80	7.60	7.65	[illegible]
Brahma Pfd	[illegible]	600.00	624.50	[illegible]
Cemig Pfd	26.15	25.90	26.00	25.90
CESP Pfd	26.20	26.00	26.20	26.10
Eletrobras B	251.00	241.00	241.00	248.00
Itaubanco Pfd	380.00	375.00	375.00	384.00
Light	291.00	288.00	288.00	[illegible]
Paranapan Pfd	9.10	8.90	8.90	8.99
Petrobras Pfd	122.00	119.50	119.50	120.60
Sid Nacional	24.40	23.50	23.50	[illegible]
Souza Cruz	7.30	7.29	7.30	[illegible]
Telebras Pfd	62.80	61.10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telesp Pfd	200.00	193.00	193.50	[illegible]
Usiminas Pfd	1.05	1.02	1.02	1.04
CVRD Pfd	20.15	19.65	19.65	20.00

Seoul
Composite index: 892.17
Previous: 903.32

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	7700	7400	7400	7700
Hyundai Eng	39200	37800	38000	39100
Hyundai Motor	32800	32200	32700	32200
Korea El Pwr	30200	29800	29900	30100
Korea Mob Tel	780000	750000	755000	765000
LG Electronics	22000	20800	21300	20800
Pohang Iron St	52500	51100	51600	51800
Samsung Elec	70500	67300	69000	68700
Samsung Hvy	14000	13500	13600	13700
Yukong	25500	24600	24600	25300

Singapore
Straits Times: 2323.94
Previous: 2338.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	12.90	12.80	12.80	12.90
City Devlts	11	10.90	10.90	11
Cycle Carriage	15.10	14.70	15.10	15.10
Dairy Farm Intl *	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.84
DBS	9.40	9.35	9.40	9.30
DBS Land	4.98	4.86	4.96	4.88
Fraser & Neave	15.50	15.40	15.50	15.50
HK Land *	2.26	2.24	2.25	2.25
Hong Leong Fin	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
Jard Matheson *	7.40	7.25	7.35	7.25
Jard Strategic *	2.89	2.81	2.88	2.90
Keppel	12.20	11.70	12.20	11.80
Natsteel	2.70	2.65	2.70	2.68
Neptune Orient	1.46	1.44	1.45	1.45
OCBC foreign	18.70	18.40	18.70	18.70
O'Sea Union Bk	6.75	6.70	6.75	6.70
Sembawang	7.10	6.95	6.95	7.10
Sing Airlines F	14.80	14.50	14.80	14.60
Sing Petm	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.73
Sing Press F	27.60	27.10	27.60	27.40
ST Auto F	2.85	2.84	2.84	2.84
ST Ship	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.46
Sing Telecomm	3.90	3.82	3.88	3.88
Straits Steam	4.62	4.56	4.56	4.60
Utd Industrial	1.44	1.42	1.42	1.45
Utd O'Sea Bk F	13.10	12.90	13	13
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.18	3.10	3.16	3.18

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 Index: 2151.77
Previous: 2117.77

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	115.50	113.50	115.50	113.50
Asea AF	697	693	696	694
AssiDoman F	153.50	152	152.50	152.50
Astra AF	312.50	310	311	307.50
Atlas Copco AF	127	124.50	126.50	126
Avesta F	68.50	67.50	68	66.50
Electrolux BF	343.50	340	342	339
Ericsson BF	154.50	151	154	150
Hennes BF	515	500	511	509
Incentive AF	359	349	359	351
Investor BF	248.50	244.50	247.50	243
Kinnevik BF	207.50	200	207	199
MoDo BF	175.50	172	175	171
Sandvik BF	155.50	153	155	153.50
SCA BF	137.50	134	136.50	134.50
S-E Banken AF	55	54	55	54
Skandia Fors F	183.50	179	182.50	178
Skanska BF	224	221	223	220.50
SKF BF	153.50	152	153	152
SSAB BF	87	86.50	87	85.50
Stora AF	90	88	89	88
Sv Handles AF	143	141	142	140
Sydkraft AF	148	144	148	145
Trelleborg BF	86.50	85	85.50	85
Volvo BF	154.50	151	153.50	150

Taipei
Stock Market index: 6073.09
Previous: 6109.22

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	49.30	48.20	48.50	49
Cathay Life Ins	178	173	174	175
Chang Hwa Bk	154	149	149.50	151
China Steel	28.10	27.20	27.30	27.50
China Trust	55.50	52.50	53.50	52
Evergreen	47.90	46	46.60	46.40
Far East Text	29.40	28.30	28.30	28.30
First Bank	151	147	147.50	148
Formosa CF	29.90	28.60	28.70	29.50
Hua Nan Bk	138	134	134	135
Hualon Teijran	24.30	23.40	23.60	23.60
ICBC	88	86	86.50	86.50
President Ent	40.50	39.60	39.60	39.80
Taiwan Cem	56.50	55	55.50	[illegible]
Tatung	55	54	54	54

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 21719.20
Previous: 21751.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1250	1230	1240	1240
All Nippon Air	1150	1140	1150	1120
Asahi Bank	1280	1260	1270	1270
Asahi Chem	798	790	797	[illegible]
Asahi Glass	1290	1280	1290	1290
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2540	2510	2510	2540
Bk Yokohama	929	920	928	925
Bridgestone	1880	1860	[illegible]	1870
Canon	2120	2100	2120	2120
Chiba Bank	909	898	[illegible]	900
Chubu Elec	2540	2510	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chugoku Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dai Nippon Print	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daiichi Kang	1990	1960	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daiwa Bank	778	770	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daiwa House	1660	1640	[illegible]	1650
Daiwa Sec	1440	1420	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fanuc	4370	4310	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuji Bank	2330	2320	2330	2330
Fuji Photo	3280	3250	3280	3250
Fujitsu	978	971	972	972
Hitachi	1020	1010	1010	1010
Honda Motor	2680	2660	2670	2670
IBJ	2700	2690	2700	2700
IHI	495	491	495	492
Itochu	759	751	757	752
Ito-Yokado	6280	6200	6280	6290
JAL	867	860	864	852
Jusco	3230	3200	3230	3200
Kajima	1120	1100	1110	1110
Kansai Elec	2480	2470	2470	2470
Kao	1430	1410	1420	1420
Kawa Steel	377	372	377	375
KDD	9670	9530	9670	9710
Kinki Nipp Ry	790	784	786	785
Kirin Brewery	1300	1290	1290	1300
Kobe Steel	306	300	300	301
Komatsu	1080	1060	1060	1060
Kubota	715	705	715	718
Kyocera	7600	7530	7590	7650
Kyushu Elec	2620	2570	2610	2590
LTCB	860	850	860	860
Marubeni	588	580	586	583
Marui	2220	2210	2210	2210
Matsu Elec Ind	1880	1860	1870	1860
Matsu Elec Wk	1170	1170	1170	1170
Mitsubishi	1460	1450	1450	1450
Mitsubishi Ch	513	507	510	505
Mitsubishi El	750	741	747	739
Mitsubishi Est	1470	1460	1470	1460
Mitsubishi Hvy	925	917	917	917
Mitsubishi Mat	918	912	915	920
Mitsubishi Tr	1760	1740	1750	1760
Mitsui	990	985	985	994
Mitsui Fudosn	1390	1370	1370	1380
Mitsui Trust	1200	1180	1190	1190
Murata Mfg	4090	4050	4050	4090
NEC	1180	1160	1170	1170
New Oji Paper	930	925	930	925
Nikko Sec	1150	1130	1150	1140
Nintendo	7990	7850	7990	7950
Nipp Credit Bk	400	390	390	399
Nipp Express	1080	1070	1080	1070
Nippon Oil	718	707	716	705
Nippon Paper	706	700	703	706
Nippon Steel	356	351	351	355
Nippon Yusen	635	626	628	625
Nippondenso	2320	2300	2320	2320
Nissan Motor	890	880	884	898
NKK	313	306	309	313
Nomura Sec	2050	2040	2040	2050
NTT	7870a	7770a	7780a	7880a
Obayashi	980	973	980	977
Odakyu El Ry	726	711	726	711
Ono Pharm	3800	3780	3780	3720
Osaka Gas	420	406	419	405
Ricoh	1140	1130	1140	1150
Sakura Bk	1200	1180	1200	1190
Sankyo	2680	2570	2600	2590
Sanwa Bank	2070	2050	2070	2050
Sanyo Elec	634	628	628	625
Secom	6960	6920	6940	6930
Seibu Rwy	5810	5660	5810	5700
Sekisui House	1280	1260	1270	1260
Seven-Eleven	6600	6590	6590	6650
Sharp	1800	1780	1800	1790
Shimizu	1190	1170	1190	1190
Shin-etsu Ch	2150	2120	2130	2150
Shizuoka Bk	1340	1320	1340	1330
Sony	6980	6930	6950	6960
Sumitomo	1190	1180	1190	1200
Sumitomo Bk	2070	2040	2050	2090
Sumit Chem	523	519	523	523
Sumitomo Elec	1510	1490	1510	1500
Sumit Metal	319	315	317	319
Sumit Trust	1460	1440	1450	1470
Taisei	800	797	799	800
Taisho Pharm	2380	2360	2370	2360
Takeda Chem	1810	1760	1800	1760
TDK	6250	6180	6250	6270
Tohoku El Pwr	2490	2460	2470	2460
Tokai Bank	1350	1320	1340	1320
Tokio Marine	1370	1360	1370	1370
Tokyo El Pwr	2770	2760	2770	2790
Tokyo Gas	399	394	399	395
Tokyu	823	807	823	805
Tonen	1540	1500	1540	1510
Toppan Print	1540	1520	1540	1540
Toray Ind	751	741	745	745
Toshiba	759	752	755	752
Toyo Seikan	3860	3830	3860	3830
Toyo Trust	1030	1020	1020	1030
Toyota Motor	2510	2480	2480	2500
Yamaichi Sec	749	742	742	751
Yamanouchi	2230	2210	2230	2230
Yasuda Fire	819	806	817	807
Yasuda Trust	660	658	660	661

a: x 100

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 5134.88
Previous: 5137.25

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18.40	18.20	[illegible]	18.10
Air Canada	5.05	4.98	5	5.05
Alberta Energy	27.10	27	27.10	27
Alcan Alum	42¾	42.30	42½	42.35
Avenor A	22.70	22.30	22.45	22¾
Bk Nova Scotia	32.85	32.55	32.60	32¾
Barrick Gold	39¾	39.35	39.35	39.35
BCE	54.70	54.20	54½	54.60
BC Telecomm	26½	26.30	26.35	26.40
Bombardier B	20½	20.05	20½	20
Brascan A	26¼	25.80	26.15	25.95
Cameco	67	66	66	66.65
CIBC	45.45	45¼	45.15	45.30
Cdn Airlines	3.10	3.05	3.05	3.05
Cdn Nat Res	24.20	23.65	24	23.85
Cdn Occid Pet	24.20	24.10	24.20	24.20
Cdn Pacific	28.05	27.85	28	28
Cominco	[illegible]	31	31¼	31.40
Consumers Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	21.05	21
Dofasco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21.05
Domtar Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont Cda A	[illegible]	[illegible]	30½	[illegible]
Echo Bay Min	[illegible]	15.65	16	15.95
Empire Co. A	12½	12½	12½	12½
Falconbridge	30	29.90	30	30
Fletcher Chall A	18⅛	18.10	18⅛	18.20
Franco Nevada	87	83½	84½	84.60
Guardian Cap A	9	9	9	9¼
Hemlo Gold	16.20	16.05	16.05	16.10
Horsham	19.55	19⅛	19.55	19.40
Imperial Oil	57¼	56.70	56.70	56.65
Inco	44.45	44	44.35	44
IPL Energy	34.60	34.40	34.45	34.40
Laidlaw A	14.10	14	14.10	13.95
Laidlaw B	14.10	13.90	14	14.05
Loewen Group	40	39.10	40	39¾
Lon Insur Gp	28.55	28.30	28.55	28.30
Macmill Bld	17.95	17¾	17¾	17.95
Magna Intl A	65.60	64.40	64.60	65.45
Maple Leaf Fds	7.40	7.35	7.40	7.35
Moore	25½	25.20	25.40	25.35
Newbridge Net	94½	91¾	92.70	91¾
Noranda Inc	28.65	28.45	28½	28.55
Noranda Forest	8.95	8.80	8.85	8.90
Norcen Energy	22.80	22.70	22.70	22¾
Nthern Telecom	73¾	72.90	73.10	73
Nova	13	12.90	12.90	13
Onex	13.85	13.55	13.60	13.45
Placer Dome	36.10	35¾	35¾	36
Potash Sask	88	86.10	86.10	87
Provigo	7½	7⅛	7.40	7.35
Quebecor Print	23.30	23.10	23.15	23.35
Renaissance	36	35.60	36	35¾
Rio Algom	27.05	27	27.05	27.05
Seagram Co	48.30	47.90	47.90	48
Stone Consold	16.60	16.30	16.55	16.30
Talisman Eny	33.05	32¾	32.80	33.05
Teleglobe	20.60	20.40	20.60	20.30
Telus	18.10	18	18	18.10
Thomson	22.90	22.65	22.70	22.80
TorDom Bank	24.90	24⅞	24.85	24.90
Transalta	14.65	14.45	14½	14.65
TransCda Pipe	20.45	20.20	20.40	20⅛
Utd Dominion	31½	30¾	31.20	31.55
Westburn	10.10	10	10.05	9.90
Westcoast Eny	20½	20¼	20.35	20.30
Weston	46½	46.10	46½	46.40

Vienna
ATX Index: 1129.10
Previous: 1136.22

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1930	1930	1908	1900
Brau-Un Goess	717	710	711	716
Bund Vers Pfd	394	394	490	490
Creditanst PC	1387	1387	1490	1492
EA-Generali	3500	3490	3500	3500
EVN	1534	1524	1524	1533
Interunfall	1551	1551	1550	1600
Lenzing	742	735	736	742
Leykam	317	315	316	317
Mayr-Melnhof	491	490	491	493
OEMV	1085	1082	1084	1106
Oest Brau-Bet	644	641	642	644
Oest Elektriz	827	825	827	828
VA Tech	1378	1357	1357	1388
Wienerberger	2234	2223	2230	2226

Wellington
NZSE-40 index: 2031.78
Previous: 2025.14

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.29	3.28	3.29	3.29
Brierly Invt	1.30	1.29	1.30	1.29
Carter Holt ord	3.36	3.31	3.35	3.33
Fernz	4.23	4.21	4.23	4.25
Fisher Paykel	4.44	4.42	4.42	4.40
FC Forest	1.88	1.86	1.88	1.86
Goodman Fder	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.47
Indep News	5.05	4.99	5.05	4.99
Lion Nathan	3.59	3.58	3.59	3.59
Nat Gas note	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
NZ Refining	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	25.75
Telecom NZ	5.79	5.75	5.78	5.76
Trust Bk NZ	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Wilson Horton	9.50	9.45	9.45	9.50

Zurich
SPI index: 2324.15
Previous: 2308.83

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	324	317	323	317
Alusuisse R	995	985	992	980
Ares-Serono B	976	965	969	975
Baer Hdg B	1350	1340	1340	1345
Baloise Hdg R	2660	2600	2640	2630
ABB B	1515	1500	1500	1508
Bk Vision	1450	1435	1450	1435
Bobst B	1800	1800	1800	1800
Ciba Geigy R	1405	1396	1397	1392
CS Holdings R	108	106.75	107.75	106
Elektrowatt B	451	446	449	445
Fischer B	1410	1390	1405	1400
Hilti PC	912	906	912	905
Holderbank B	964	958	962	958
Merkur Hdg R	262	259	260	260
Nestle R	1421	1416	1417	1408
Oerlikon R	131	129	130	130.50
Pargesa Hld B	1460	1460	1460	1475
Pharmvisn B	5830	5720	5810	5700
Pirelli B	173	169	173	166
Roche Hdg PC	9500	9460	9460	9430
Sandoz R	1320	1311	1312	1302
SBC R	236	232.75	235.75	231.75
Schindler B	1310	1300	1300	1300
SGS B	2910	2820	2870	2850
SMH B	861	845	860	832
Sulzer R	795	790	791	785
Swiss Reins R	1238	1226	1233	1216
Swissair R	1275	1265	1270	1267
UBS B	1184	1176	1180	1173
Winterthur B	730	725	730	720
Zurich Assur R	340	335	339	334

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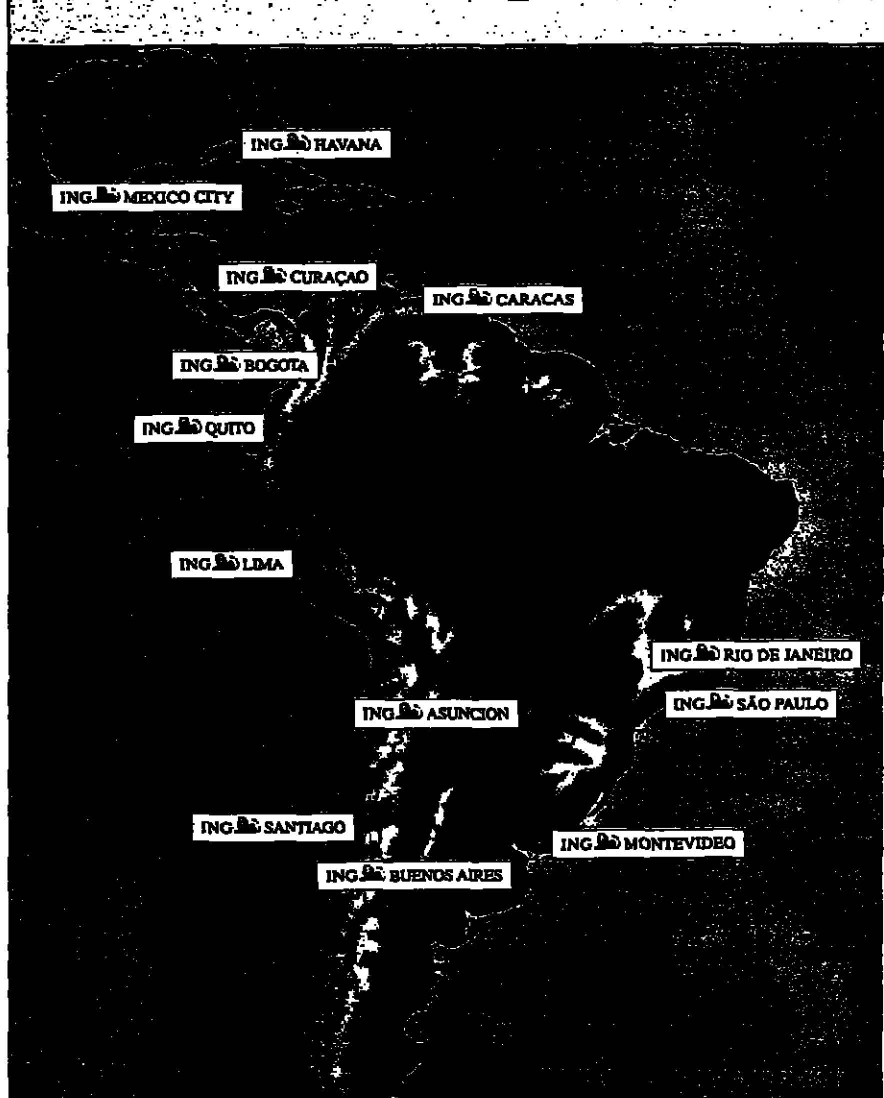
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Seoul Awards Slew Of Licenses to Open Its Telecom Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Deregulating its telecommunications industry, South Korea on Monday awarded 27 licenses to new communications network operators.

The licenses were in seven service areas, from international telephone services to wireless data communications, and all were awarded to Korean concerns. But competition was most intense for the three personal-communication-service licenses available. Based on wireless technology, the personal networks will initially support cellular telephones and eventually offer a range of other services, including facsimile and television.

LG Information & Communications Ltd., Hansol PCS, a unit of Hansol Paper Co., and the state-run Korea Telecom came away with the coveted licenses, which hold the key to a $3 billion market when the country switches all of its wireless communications over to the new system early in the next decade.

The new personal service will begin in 1998.

"Existing players are going to see significant new competition and users are going to be very happy," said Jon Chong-hwa, an analyst at Hannuri-Salomon.

Lee Suk Chae, South Korea's information and communications minister, said 53 applicants competed for the 27 available licenses. He said the winners were selected based on their financial ability, technological status and ownership structure. Details of the bids will not be made public, he added.

Korea Global Telecom, a consortium led by Kohap Ltd., won the license to operate a third international telephone service. It will compete against Dacom Co. and Korea Telecom.

A consortium led by Anam Industrial Co. won the license to operate a national trunked radio system, which is a closed radio communications network. Licenses were also awarded for six regional operators.

Three wireless data communication permits were awarded to Air Media Corp., a consortium led by Korea Zinc Co., Intec Telecom, led by Intec Ltd., and Hancom Telecom Inc., led by Korea Computer Inc.

A wireless paging license was won by Happy Telecom, led by Sungmi Telecom Electronics Co.

Korea Telecom won the right to operate a national cordless-telephone second-generation service. Nine regional operators also were given franchises.

■ Telekom Malaysia Expands

Telekom Malaysia Bhd. said Monday it was buying the digital-mobile-phone business of Malaysian Resources Corp. for 640 million ringgit ($256.24 million), Bloomberg Business News reported from Kuala Lumpur.

Telekom said it would finance the acquisition through "internal resources or bank borrowings." The deal will make Telekom the operator of the mobile-phone system called Emartel.

Telekom also will be given exclusive rights to provide telecommunications infrastructure for Malaysian Resources' property projects under a partnership agreement.

Science to Help Cotton Help Itself

Genetics Battle Australia Pest

Reuters

SYDNEY — A pesticide produced by genetically engineered plants is likely to be introduced to Australia in an effort to save the country's cotton industry, which many feel is threatened with devastation.

It will be the first time genetic engineering has been used in agriculture in Australia. "Certainly the cotton industry regards it as a major breakthrough," said Peter Raphael, an official of the National Registration Authority for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals.

Mr. Raphael's organization is evaluating the new bio-control method.

The villain is the long-standing predator of cotton crops, the boll caterpillar, which in Australia has developed such a powerful resistance to chemicals that it threatens to overwhelm efforts at control.

The proposed solution is Ingard cotton, which was developed by Monsanto Co., is at the leading edge of agrotechnology.

"It's another way of packaging an insecticidal protein," said Dr. Danny Llewellyn, a plant-research scientist with the government's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. Instead of coming in a can, the insecticide is produced within the plant itself.

Genetic engineering so far has been effectively confined to corn and cotton, primarily in the United States.

Mr. Llewellyn said the boll caterpillars "have become resistant to pesticides. They're not getting effective control any more, it's getting worse and worse each year."

Genetic engineering could help Australia's cotton farmers save on pesticides.

"It won't be too long before it becomes uneconomical to grow cotton because pesticides are a major input to the crop," he said.

Genetically engineered pest-control is simple from the grower's point of view. Special seed carrying the anti-boll caterpillar gene is supplied by regular seed merchants licensed by Monsanto to breed plants and collect their seed.

It is not clear exactly how much money the new genetic pest killer will save. But the Australian cotton industry has been using between 100 million dollars and 125 million dollars worth of chemicals each year.

Monsanto's Ingard cotton is expected to remove about 60 percent of the need for chemicals. Monsanto has not yet set the price for Australia, but according to Mr. Llewellyn, it should be less than half the amount that could be saved on chemicals.

The American version of the genetic cotton plant was released in the United States less than a year ago. According to Mr. Raphael, "it's going well."

3 Arrested In Japanese Payoff Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — A former executive and two current employees of the Japanese department store Takashimaya have been arrested on suspicion of paying money to racketeers, police said Monday.

A police spokesman said the three people were arrested on Saturday on suspicion of paying 80 million yen ($732,600) to *sokaiya* — racketeers who extort money from a company by threatening to disturb a shareholders' meeting, or by offering to prevent a disruption to the proceedings. Japan has prohibited payoffs to sokaiya since 1982.

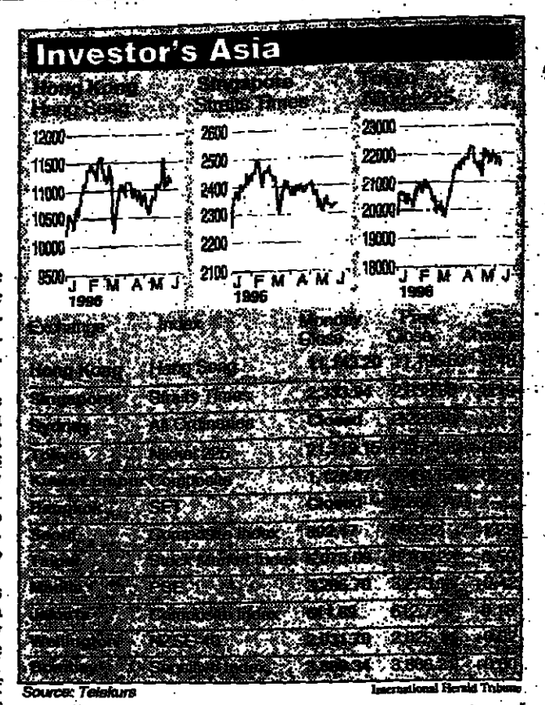
Hiroshi Hidaka, Takashimaya's president, returned to Japan from a business trip in Europe on Monday because of the arrests, and said he might resign to take responsibility.

The three people are suspected of paying racketeers to prevent other sokaiya from disrupting Takashimaya's meeting in May 1995, the police spokesman said.

A representative for Takashimaya said the company had not yet confirmed if the three actually paid money to the racketeers, and that the company was cooperating with the police in their investigation.

This would be the first case of paying off sokaiya that involved arrests of executives of a listed Japanese company since 1993, when executives of the bearing maker NTN Corp. were arrested on suspicion of paying racketeers 1.5 million yen ($13,760).

Most Japanese companies are getting ready to hold their annual shareholders' meetings. Many of the meetings are scheduled for late June, with hundreds of companies holding their assemblies on the same day to prevent sokaiya from getting around to them. *(Reuters, AFP)*



Very briefly:

• **Fujitsu Ltd.** of Japan reduced its memory-chip production target of 16-megabit dynamic random-access memory chips by 20 percent, to 8 million units a month, for the year through March 1997 because of falling demand, a company spokesman said.

• **Wheelock & Co. and Foster's Brewery Group Ltd.'s** joint-venture brewery in China plans to double its production capacity by July 1997 because of strong demand.

• **Taiwan** will allow local businesses to invest overseas in 177 projects worth $957 million in the first five months of 1996, up 109 percent from the same period a year earlier.

• **Malaysia** announced a plan to expand its road system by 16,000 kilometres (10,000 miles), or almost 30 percent, a project that would cose 27.3 billion ringgit ($10.9 billion).

• **Nippon Life Insurance Co.** of Japan said pretax profit rose 19 percent from a year earlier, to 277.3 billion yen ($2.6 billion), in the year to March.

• **Sony Corp.'s** chairman, **Norio Ohga**, 66, plans to resume his duties Tuesday after being hospitalized last week for exhaustion. *AP, Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters*

CITIC Cuts Telecom Stake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — CITIC Pacific Ltd. said Monday that its CITIC-Vision Ltd. unit had lowered its stake in Hongkong Telecommunications Ltd. to 8 percent from 10 percent.

CITIC-Vision sold 226.17 million shares to an unnamed buyer for 3 billion Hong Kong dollars ($387.7 million). The sale, at 13.30 dollars per share, represents a discount of around 6.0 percent to the share's closing price Friday of 14.15 dollars.

CITIC said its parent company, China International Trust & Investment Corp., would use the proceeds from the sale for infrastructure projects in China. *(Reuters, AFX)*

Japan's April Current-Account Surplus Dropped 45%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's current-account surplus shrank by 45 percent in April from the corresponding month a year ago, as imports grew and more Japanese traveled abroad, the Finance Ministry said Monday.

The surplus dropped to 555.20 billion yen ($5.08 billion) in April, from 1.01 trillion yen in April 1995. It was the 17th straight monthly drop. The current account measures the net flow of merchandise, services and investment income in and out of Japan.

As imports expand faster than imports, the surplus is on a downward trend, a Finance inistry official said, adding that tourists helped widen the trade deficit in services.

Imports climbed for the 21st consecutive month in April, led by a rise in such items as computers, petroleum, semiconductors and motor vehicles. Imports of meat rose 96 percent as protective tariffs were lifted.

Exports of semiconductors and other electronic devices rose 15 percent, while metal processing equipment exports increased 28 percent.

Automobile exports declined 5 percent, while exports of ships fell 21.4 percent.

The Finance Ministry said that Japan exported 559.1 billion yen more in merchandise than it imported, compared with a merchadise-trade surplus of just over 1 trillion yen in April 1995. Imports rose 43 percent, while exports increased just 11.9 percent. That was more than offset by a 584.9 billion yen deficit in the services account, which measures travel, transportation, communication, construction and other services. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

Aligning the financing needs
of capital goods exporters and importers.



THE CHALLENGE. The State of Qatar has commissioned a major power transmission plant from a consortium of companies from 3 European countries. The financing of the project, which totals US$ 931 million, has been successfully arranged by ABN AMRO Bank, as joint lead arranger, in close consultation with all parties in both the exporting and importing countries. The total multi-sourced financing package, including a US$ 175 million MT commercial loan, covers the contract price, interest during construction, and premiums of the buyer credits. It consists of 3 tranches backed by the three ECAs involved. The comprehensive financing package not only meets the needs of the exporting companies, but also allows the importing country to have access to direct financing of a large portion of the contract for local costs.

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Our Export Finance Network at work for you.

IFR BANK OF THE YEAR 1995

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NASDAQ

Monday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
(Continued)

WORLD ROUNDUP



Mark Lennihan/AP
Ernie Els teeing off in the final round of the Buick Classic.

Els Wins Buick

GOLF Ernie Els warmed up for the U.S. Open by winning the Buick Classic at the Westchester Country Club in Harrison, New York. It was his first tournament victory in more than a year. He completed his demolition of an excellent field Sunday by shooting a par 71 for a 72-hole total of 271, 13-under-par and eight strokes better than Tom Lehman, Jeff Maggert, Steve Elkington and Craig Parry. That foursome was at 279, which would have won two of the last three Buick Classics and five of the last six U.S. Opens. *(NYT)*

ESPN Plans 3d Network

ESPN will launch a third network called ESPNEWS, a 24-hour sports news network on Nov. 1, the network said Monday. In February, CNN and Sports Illustrated announced collaboration on a similar project, CNN-SI, which is expected to be start up in December. *(AP)*

Galaxy Star Shines

SOCCER Eduardo Hurtado scored three goals and assisted on a fourth Sunday as the Los Angeles Galaxy beat the New York-New Jersey MetroStars, 4-0, before a crowd of 53,250 in New Jersey. The Galaxy is the only unbeaten team in Major League Soccer. *(AP)*

Monarchs Eliminated

FOOTBALL Jim Ballard passed for 233 yards and three touchdowns Sunday, leading the Scottish Claymores to a 33-28 victory over the London Monarchs in the World League of American Football. The loss ended the Monarchs' chances of reaching the World Bowl. Amsterdam and Frankfurt play in Amsterdam on June 15 for the right to meet the Claymores. *(AP)*

Flint Takes Over UMass

BASKETBALL James "Bruiser" Flint, an assistant at Massachusetts since 1989, was hired to replace John Calipari as the school's head coach. Flint, 30, signed a four-year deal with a base salary of $132,000 a year. *(AP)*

Scottish Terriers Hold Dutch to a Goalless Tie

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

It was art against heart, and the creative brilliance of the Dutch failed to dent Scottish passion Monday in a goalless tie that left Group A of the European Championship wide open.

The Dutch pushed forward relentlessly, seeking a fast start in the championship to confirm their role as the second favorite in the competition. Helped by brilliant goalkeeping by Andy Goram, the Scots held firm.

The tie, the fourth in Euro 96's first five games, left all four teams in Group

EURO 96

A, which also includes England and Switzerland, tied at one point.

"It was a battling performance," said Craig Brown, the Scottish coach. "That is our hallmark."

The talented Dutch were frustrated into hopeless attempts by the end of the game, and Coach Guus Hiddink took a risk by putting in his star striker, Patrick Kluivert, who still recovering from a knee injury.

"We had them in our grip. We should have finished it off," said Hiddink.

Hiddink said his team should have had a penalty in the sixth minute when John Collins appeared to handle a shot from Ronald de Boer almost on the line, but the referee failed to whistle.

"It was a big mistake of the referee," said Hiddink.

"There was an element of luck," admitted Brown.

"It was a better result than our usual opening one in big tournaments," said Brown. "But it was not all down to luck. It was great credit to the defense. We were not too good from middle to front."

France 1, Romania 0 Christophe Dugarry took advantage of the Romanian goalkeeper's misjudgment to head France to a 1-0 victory and to the top of Group B Monday at St. James Park in Newcastle.



Nicholas Probst/The Associated Press
Scotland's Stuart McCall, left, challenging the Netherlands' Dennis Bergkamp during their game Monday.

Bogdan Stelea, the Romanian goalkeeper, raced off his line to try to collect a center from Youri Djorkaeff in the 24th minute. He didn't get there and Dugarry, jumping with two defenders, headed the ball high over the stranded Stelea and into an unguarded net from just inside the penalty area.

The result, France's 24th game in a row without defeat, means that it tops the standings because the other two teams, Spain and Bulgaria, tied 1-1 Sunday.

Both teams crowded into midfield, and the game was littered with foul tackles and misplaced passes.

The French produced the best move of the game eight minutes before halftime with Vincent Guérin teaming up with Djorkaeff to set up a shooting chance for Didier Deschamps, whose powerful drive flashed past the left-hand post.

The Romanians replaced their big-name striker, Raducioiu, with Viorel Moldovan at halftime but still made little impact on the French defense, which was well organized with the AC Milan star Marcel Desailly and Laurent Blanc commanding at the center.

The French finished strongly after Patrice Loko replaced Dugarry, adding a speedy edge to their attacks.

(AP, Reuters)

U.K. Rugby Split Over Big TV Deal

Reuters

LONDON — BSkyB, a British-based satellite television broadcaster, on Monday won the rights to England's home rugby union internationals in a five-year-deal worth £87.5 million.

The deal, which starts in the autumn of 1997, gives BSkyB exclusive live rights to England home games at Twickenham and to all English club rugby.

BSkyB last week agreed to pay £670 million ($1.03 billion) to retain live rights to English soccer's Premier League until the end of the 2000-2001 season.

England's Rugby Football Union has broken ranks with Ireland, Scotland and Wales in negotiating alone with BSkyB. The three indicated that they would demand England's expulsion from the annual Five Nations tournament.

Bobby Deacy, an Irish official, said: "The English Rugby Union has reached the point of no return."

The deal gives the RFU about £17 million a season, compared with £4 million under the present contract.

David Elstein, BSkyB's head of programming, said the company was negotiating with the Scottish, Welsh and Irish. He would not comment on a suggestion that the total on offer to those nations was less than half of what England will received.

The deal may revive the row about sporting events transferring to the subscription channel.

New French Open Champ Becomes a 'Huge Target'

International Herald Tribune

Vantage Point/ **IAN THOMSEN**

PARIS — As one of the hidden rewards of his first Grand Slam title, Yevgeni Kafelnikov must change his game — and do it fast. He won the French Open from the back of the court; to win Wimbledon, which opens in two weeks, he will have to play from the front.

"For me it is a completely different life beginning," said the 22-year-old Kafelnikov, who on Sunday became the first Russian to win a Grand Slam singles title.

"I will become a huge, huge target for any other player, even when I go next week to the tournament in Halle. If I play the player ranked 150 in the world, he will perform the best that he can against me. I think I have to stay much more focused than I was before."

The change from clay courts to grass with only a fortnight's buffer, the craving to relax after a harrowing and ultimately satisfying two weeks in Paris — these are the difficulties that have prevented French Open men's champions of the last 15 years from winning in the same season at Wimbledon. The last to succeed at both was Bjorn Borg, in 1978, 1979 and 1980.

When Sergi Bruguera and Thomas Muster won their first French Opens, Bruguera in 1993 and Muster in 1995, neither bothered with Wimbledon. A month after Jim Courier lost the 1993 French final to Bruguera, Courier found himself in the Wimbledon final — and if he had won, he would have been positioned for a career Grand Slam, lacking only the U.S. Open. But he couldn't match the power of Pete Sampras on grass.

Nonetheless, if Courier could make it that far, then Kafelnikov, who was seeded No. 6 at Roland Garros, would also seem to have a chance. Kafelnikov reached the Wimbledon quarterfinals last year, losing in straight sets to the two-time finalist Goran Ivanisevic.

Kafelnikov was planning to take a couple of days off at home with his family in the Russian resort town of Sochi before heading to the grass-court event at Halle, Germany, in preparation for Wimbledon.

Kafelnikov had been growing into a contender since taking Sampras to a fifth set of 9-7 at the Australian Open two years ago. He took full advantage of Sampras's fatigue in Paris, allowing the world No. 1 just two games over the last two sets of their semifinal Friday.

On Sunday, though, in his first major final, Kafelnikov won every big point to beat No. 15 Michael Stich of Germany, 7-6 (7-4), 7-5, 7-6 (7-4). Kafelnikov lost one set in six matches overall, and his world ranking jumped two places this week to No. 5.

"Michael is a very, very aggressive player and he was trying to dominate me at the net," Kafelnikov said. "He was trying to come to the net faster, but I tried to maintain the deepest shots from the baseline."

If his intention is to do as well at Wimbledon, he will again have to go through the likes of Stich, the 1991 champion, and the 24-year-old Sampras, who will be seeking his fourth Wimbledon title in a row. Both will be happy to turn the grass court to their advantage for the purpose of revenge against Kafelnikov.

The rest of the field will just be happy to have Kafelnikov's scalp, now that it's a scalp worth having.

STEFFI GRAF, who turns 27 on Friday, will have few such troubles adapting. Having won her fifth French Open championship Saturday, she will be chasing her seventh Wimbledon title — which would give her 20 Grand Slam titles overall, bringing her within a season's reach of Margaret Court's all-time record of 24.

Though Graf is healthier and happier on court than she has felt in two years, she also admitted that nerves almost brought her down in the last set of her final Saturday against Arantxa Sánchez Vicario.

The greatest clamor will surely follow around Monica Seles, who has never won Wimbledon and will be making her first appearance there since 1992. Seles was dumped from the quarterfinals in Paris by Jana Novotna in straight sets.

"I'll have to serve better, definitely, because on grass I won't be able to get away with that," said Seles, whose left, serving shoulder required extensive therapy during the French Open.

"I'll have to go for aces and win some free points. In the second set against Jana, when I was down, I started to come in and I did really well. I think that's one thing I hope to carry onto Wimbledon with me — to play more freely and not so tight."



Lionel Cironneau/AP
Kafelnikov's moment of triumph.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	34	24	.586	—
Baltimore	32	26	.552	2
Toronto	26	35	.426	9½
Boston	24	36	.400	11
Detroit	15	47	.242	21

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	39	21	.650	—
Cleveland	39	21	.650	—
Minnesota	30	30	.500	9
Milwaukee	28	31	.475	10½
Kansas City	28	34	.452	12

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	38	23	.623	—
Seattle	32	28	.533	5½
California	28	32	.467	9½
Oakland	26	33	.459	10

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	39	21	.650	—
Montreal	34	27	.557	5½
Florida	30	31	.492	9½
Philadelphia	28	32	.467	11
New York	26	34	.433	13

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	32	31	.508	—
St. Louis	29	32	.475	2
Pittsburgh	28	34	.452	3½
Chicago	27	34	.443	4
Cincinnati	22	33	.400	6

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	36	26	.581	—
Los Angeles	33	30	.524	3½
San Francisco	31	29	.517	4
Colorado	29	30	.492	5½

SUNDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 000 010 200—3 13 0
Detroit 001 000 001—2 6 0

Gooden, Wetteland (9) and Leyritz; Gohr, M. Myers (7), Scanlon (7) and Casanova. W— Gooden, 5-4. L— Gohr, 3-8. Sv— Wetteland (14). HR— Det., Higginson (5).

Seattle 021 000 000—3 11 1
Kansas City 000 000 101—2 11 0

Hitchcock, M. Jackson (7), Charlton (8) and D. Wilson; Gubicza, Pichardo (9) and Macfarlane, Fasano (8). W—Hitchcock, 5-2. L—Gubicza, 4-9. HRs—Seattle, Griffey Jr. (20), D. Wilson (10). K. City, Vitiello (6).

Milwaukee 200 500 100 2—11 18 0
Boston 400 400 000 0—8 9 0

Bones, Wickander (5), Burrows (8), Fetters (10) and Matheny, Levis (9); Gordon, Moyer (5), Hudson (6), Stanton (7), Slocumb (9) and Stanley, A. Delgado (10). W—Burrows, 1-0. L— Slocumb, 1-5. Sv— Fetters (11). HR— Boston, M. Vaughn (22). Hashing (10).

Chicago 002 000 206—12 18 1
Baltimore 213 102 000—9 13 2

Alvarez, Keyser (4), Karchner (6), R. Hernandez (9) and Karkovice; Mussina, A. Rhodes (4), Haynes (6), Orosco (9) and Holles. W— Karchner, 5-0. L—Mussina, 8-3. Sv—R. Hernandez (19). HRs—Chicago, F. Thomas (18), Tartabull (7). Baltimore, R. Palmeiro (13), C. Ripken (10).

California 010 220 100 000 2—8 15 1
Cleveland 301 010 001 000 0—6 13 0

Grimsley, McElroy (4), James (7), Percival (9), Holzemer (11), Hancock (11) and Slaught; Ba.Anderson, Open (6), Plunk (7), Assenmacher (10), Mesa (11), Tavarez (12) and S. Alomar. W—Hancock, 1-0. L—Tavarez, 2-3. HR—Calif., Salmon (11). G. Anderson (7), Snow 2 (6), Cleve., Belle (24).

Toronto 100 202 010—6 6 4
Texas 005 101 01x—8 14 1

Hanson, Crabtree (7) and O'Brien; B.Witt, Cook (6), Russell (8), Henneman (9) and Valle. L. Rodriguez (5). W—B. Witt, 6-4. L—Hanson, 6-8. Sv—Henneman (18). HRs—Toronto, Green (5), O'Brien (6). Texas, J.Gonzalez (9).

Oakland 200 700 000—3 8 0
Minnesota 002 200 01x—5 10 0

Wengert, Monler (7) and Steinbach; F.Rodriguez and G. Myers. W—F. Rodriguez, 5-6. L—Wengert, 2-3. HRs—Oakland, McGwire (15), Plantier (5). Minnesota, Stanovlak (6).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Florida 000 000 000—0 6 1
New York 001 000 20x—3 6 0

Burkett, Nen (8) and C. Johnson; Isringhausen and Hundley. W— Isringhausen, 3-7. L— Burkett, 4-7. HR— New York, Huskey (5).

Montreal 000 000 200—2 4 1
Chicago 100 000 30x—4 6 3

Rueter, D. Veras (7), Manuel (8), Webster; Trachsel, T. Adams (8), Wendell (9) and Servais. W— Trachsel, 4-4. L— Rueter, 2-4. Sv— Wendell (6). HR— Chi., Sandberg (13).

Philadelphia 000 100 000—1 9 0
Houston 000 000 20x—2 5 1

Mk.Williams, K. Ryan (7) and Santiago; Hampton, A. Young (7), To.Jones (8) and R. Wilkins. W—A. Young, 2-2. L—Mk.Williams, 1-5. Sv—To.Jones (12).

Atlanta 022 100 200—7 12 0
Colorado 000 000 003—3 5 0

Smoltz, Wohlers (9) and J. Lopez; Ma.Thompson, Hawblitzel (7), Aston (9) and Ja.Reed. W—Smoltz, 12-1. L—Ma.Thompson, 3-6. HRs—Atlanta, Klesko (20). Colorado, Hubbard (1).

Cincinnati 000 002 000—2 6 1
Los Angeles 010 000 02x—3 8 1

Barbo, Shaw (7), Le.Smith (8), J. Ruffin (8) and J. Oliver; Nomo, Te.Worrell (9) and Prince. Piazza (9). W—Nomo, 7-5. L—Le.Smith, 0-1. Sv—Te.Worrell (17). HRs—Cincinnati, W. Greene (4). Los Angeles, Karros (11).

St. Louis 000 000 000—0 8 1
San Francisco 007 000 02x—9 16 1

Al.Benes, Parrett (6), Bailey (7), Fossas (8) and Pagnozzi; Watson, Dewey (8), Boutista (9) and Manwaring. W—Watson, 6-6. L—Al.Benes, 5-4. HR—San Francisco, Ma.Williams (14).

Pittsburgh 100 005 000—6 11 0
San Diego 000 000 000—0 6 4

Darwin, Christiansen (9) and Osik; Tewksbury, S. Sanders (6), Villone (9) and B. Johnson, Ausmus (6), Ciantrocco (9). W—Darwin, 4-6. L—Tewksbury, 5-3.

SOCCER

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP

FIRST ROUND

Denmark 1, Portugal 1, tie
Scorers: Denmark — Brian Laudrup (21); Portugal — Sa Pinto (53).
Scotland 0, Netherlands 0, tie

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

AFRICA ZONE

FIRST ROUND, FIRST LEG

Tanzania 0, Ghana 0, tie

CENTRAL AMERICAN ZONE

FIRST ROUND, SECOND LEG

Panama 4, Belize 1
(Panama advanced on 6-2 aggregate).

ASIAN CUP QUALIFYING

Lebanon 3, Kuwait 5

U.S. CUP

United States 2, Ireland 1

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

SUNDAY'S RESULT

Los Angeles 4, NY-NJ 0

STANDINGS: Eastern Conference—Tampa Bay 24 points, Washington 13, Columbus 9, New England 8, New Yrk-New Jrs 8. **Western Conference**— Los Angeles 28, Dallas 17, Kansas City 14, San Jose 13, Colorado 12.

GOLF

BUICK CLASSIC

Leading final scores and earnings Sunday of the $1.2 million Buick Classic, played on the Westchester Country Club's 6,779-yard, par-71 West Course in Harrison, N.Y.:

Ernie Els, $216,000	65-66-69-71—271
Tom Lehman, $79,200	71-71-67-70—279
Jeff Maggert, $79,200	74-68-68-69—279
S. Elkington, $79,200	66-72-70-71—279
Craig Parry, $79,200	70-66-72-71—279
David Frost, $40,200	67-69-74-70—280
Fred Funk, $40,200	72-70-67-71—280
Brad Faxon, $40,200	70-72-67-71—280
Corey Pavin, $33,600	72-71-68-70—281
Tim Herron, $33,600	68-70-68-75—281

FOOTBALL

WORLD LEAGUE STANDINGS

	W	L	Pct.	PF	PA
x-Scotland	7	2	.778	206	158
Amsterdam	5	4	.556	230	182
Frankfurt	5	4	.556	193	200
Barcelona	4	5	.444	160	193
London	3	6	.333	144	178
Rhein	3	6	.333	162	174

x-clinched World Bowl berth.

SUNDAY'S RESULT

Scotland 33, London 28

RUGBY

EUROPEAN SUPER LEAGUE

Halifax 28, Bradford 22
Oldham 35, Warrington 24
Wigan 18, London 18

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BOSTON—Sent IF Jim Tatum to Las Vegas, PCL, for cash considerations.

CALIFORNIA—Put RHP Mark Eichorn on 15-day disabled list retroactive to June 6. Recalled RHP Ryan Hancock from Vancouver, PCL.

CLEVELAND—Put INF Scott Leius on 15-day disabled list. Recalled 1B Herbert Perry and RHP Chad Ogea from Buffalo, AA. Signed 1B-OF Danny Peoples. Optioned LHP Alan Embree to Buffalo. Acquired RHP Jared Camp from Milwaukee to complete an earlier deal that sent C Jesse Levis to Milwaukee for LHP Scott Camp. Signed 1B-OF Danny Peoples.

DETROIT—Traded RHP Brian Maxcy and OF Micha Franklin to St. Louis for LHP Tom Urbani and INF Miguel Inzunza.

KANSAS CITY—Put OF Les Norman on 15-day disabled list retroactive to June 6. Put OF Michael Tucker on 15-day disabled list retroactive to June 4. Recalled OF Joe Nunnally from Omaha, AA. Bought contract of INF Kevin Young from Omaha. Moved RHP Jim Converse from 15-day to 60-day disabled list.

MILWAUKEE—Recalled LHP Brian Givens from New Orleans, AA. Named RHP Jared Camp as the player to be named later in the trade that sent Jesse Levis from Cleveland to Milwaukee. Put OF David Hulse on disabled list. Added OF Kevin Kosteski to active roster. Transferred OF Claudie Carr to 60-day disabled list.

MINNESOTA—Signed LHP Ryan Lynch, 1B Eric Bratcher, and RHP Charles Jacobs. Signed SS Mike Ryan, 1B Tom Peterman, RHP Phil Hatgler, RHP Richard Loomen, C Tom Buchman, SS Mike Ryan, RHP Tom LaRosa, RHP Mike Lincoln, LHP Mike Boulder, RHP John Mundine, C Chad Moeller and 2B Craig Thielke.

TEXAS—Assigned IF Kurt Stillwell to Oklahoma City, AA. Agreed to terms with OF Steven Smelia and assigned him to Charleston S.C., SAL. Agreed to terms with OF Rowan Richards and assigned him to Hudson Valley, NY-PL. Signed RHP Ron Nelson, RHP John Karels, C John Ellis, OF Adrian Myers and LHP Ryan Smith.

TORONTO—Activated RHP Juan Guzman from 15-day disabled list. Signed C Joshua Phelps, SS Stanley Boston, OF Lorenzo Bagley and RHP David Bloszard.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

CHICAGO—Optioned OF Cozie Timmons, C Brian Dorsett, and INF Todd Haney to Iowa, AA. Recalled OF Doug Glanville, INF Terry Shumpert, and C Mike Hubbard from Iowa.

COLORADO—Signed P Jake Westbrook.

LOS ANGELES—Signed 3B Damian Rolls.

N.Y. METS—Put RHP Paul Wilson on 15-day disabled list retroactive to June 5. Activated RHP Paul Byrd from 15-day disabled list and recalled him from Norfolk, IL. Traded RHP Blas Minor to Seattle for IF Randy Vickers.

PHILADELPHIA—Recalled RHP Carlos Crawford from Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, IL. Signed OF David Francia, LHP Brandon Allen, RHP Joe Colton, SS Jason Wesemann, OF Shannon Cooley, SS Greg Taylor, RHP Jason Cafferty and LHP John Crane and assigned them to Batavia, NY-PL. Signed RHP Sal Maita, RHP Francisco Mejia, LHP Terry Bishop and OF Tora Ferrand and assigned them to Martinsville, Appalachian League. Traded OF Lee Tinsley to Boston for RHP Scott Baldwin.

PITTSBURGH—Put RHP Paul Wagner on 15-day disabled list. Recalled RHP Esteban Loaiza from Calgary, PCL. Signed C Lee Evans, RHP Andrew Hohenstein, 1B Carlos Rivera, CF Jeremy Rockow, RHP George Elmore, RHP Luis Gonzalez, 1B Morgan Wallner and LHP Michael Grenier. Optioned OF Mikio Cummings to Calgary, PCL. Recalled P Ramon Morel from Carolina, SL.

SAN DIEGO—Signed RHP Tom Szymborski, 2B John Powers, RHP Dominic White, OF Dan Conroy and assigned them to Idaho Falls, PL. Signed CF Vernon Maxwell, RHP Wild Workmen, RHP Francisco Gonzalez, OF Sandro Garcia, OF Jacob Rashkow, RHP Jimmy Alarcon, 3B Shane Cronin and assigned them to Peoria, ARL. Put 3B Scott Livingstone on 15-day disabled list retroactive to June 3. Bought contract of 1B Jason Thompson from Las Vegas, PCL.

SAN FRANCISCO—Put IF-OF David McCarty on 15-day disabled list retroactive to June 6. Recalled OF Keith Williams from Phoenix, PCL.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CHICAGO—Signed LB Gregg Bright. Waived QB Shane Matthews.

CINCINNATI—Signed K Doug Pelfrey to 1-year contract.

N.Y. GIANTS—Released T Doug Riesenberg.

OAKLAND—Signed QB David Klinger.

PITTSBURGH—Signed LB Greg Lloyd to 3-year contract.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

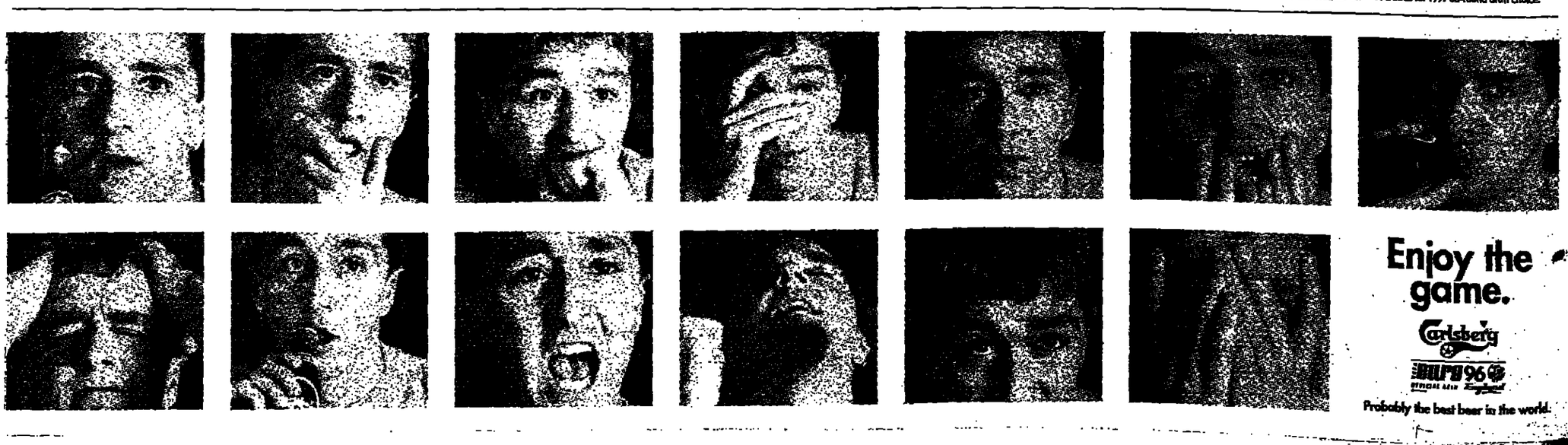
OTTAWA—Named Craig Ramsay and Perry Pearn assistant coaches.

MONTREAL—Extended the contracts of Jacques Lapertere and Steve Shutt, assistant coaches, for two years. Announced resignation of Francois Allaire, goaltending coach. Named Gaston Boucher conditioning coach. Fired Charles Thiffault, scout. Signed D Jimmy Dialet to 3-year contract.

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Traded D Brad Lukowich to Dallas for 1997 3d-round draft choice.

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet

All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html



SPORTS

Raging Bulls Close In, A Game Short of Title

By J.A. Adande
Washington Post Service

SEATTLE — Rarely has an entire series ended in such a short period of time. One quarter was all it took for the Chicago Bulls to take control of Game 3 of the National Basketball Association finals, and their 108-86 victory over the Seattle SuperSonics gave them a three-games-to-none hold on this best-of-seven series.

No NBA team has ever come back from a 3-0 deficit in the playoffs, and the SuperSonics do not look ready to change that after their performance Sunday at Key Arena.

The Bulls scored 13 of the game's first 15 points. They led by 15 points after six minutes and by 22 after 11 minutes, and the Sonics never mounted a true threat again. The Bulls' lead seemed like the U.S. national debt — a vast, insurmountable number; no matter what the Sonics did, it didn't seem to affect it.

The Sonics ran off 11 consecutive points in the first half and the Bulls still led by 13 early in the second quarter. The Bulls scored only 13 points in the third quarter, yet still emerged with a 75-61 lead.

Although the Bulls' coach, Phil Jackson, called it "a spectacular game" for his team, there was not that much memorable basketball besides the strong start and a scintillating three-minute stretch in the second quarter in which Michael Jordan scored 15 straight points for the Bulls.

Not even the loss of a starting player slowed down the Bulls. Guard Ron Harper, bothered by a sore knee played only one minute.

Granted, Harper isn't one of the "Big Three" (Jordan, and the forwards Scottie Pippen and Dennis Rodman) but he had a large role in the Bulls' success in the first two games, particularly with his formidable defense of the Seattle guard, Gary Payton.

Toni Kukoc started in Harper's place and scored eight of his 14 points in the first quarter.

Jordan scored 36 in all, making 11 of 23 shots and all 11 free throws. Luc Longley, the center, was second on the Bulls' scoring list with a career playoff-high 19 points.

The Sonics' forward Shawn Kemp had scored 61 points in the first two games, but the Bulls double-teamed him and he took only seven shots, scoring 14 points.

"Our reaction to that double-teaming, was very ordinary," said the Sonics' coach, George Karl. "We know how to react to that, and Phil decided to double and we didn't react to it well. We weren't moving the ball."

The Sonics' forward Detlef Schrempf scored 20 points.

Seattle shot 45 percent but made only 25 percent of their 3-point attempts (4 for 16).

The Sonics were so ineffective in the first quarter that one-eighth of their points actually came from Rodman, who inadvertently tipped a missed shot into the Chicago's basket.

On their own the Sonics made only 6 of their 17 attempts and missed their six 3-pointers.

"I don't know what team was out there in the first quarter, but we didn't come out there in the first quarter," said Payton, who struggled to score 19 points on seven-of-15 shooting.

"When we get in a deep hole like this, it's very difficult to come back."

The Key Arena crowd of 17,072 spent most of the rest of the game in passive silence.

"We were expecting them to come back and get energized by their crowd, get comfortable here in their arena," Jordan said. "But we wanted to come out and take the crowd out of the game and see how they respond to our pressure early."

It turned out the Sonics were easy prey.

"This is the first time I've seen Chicago with killer eyes in the series," Karl said. "I saw them once in Portland — a long time ago 1992,, when the series was 1-1 going to Portland for three games — and I saw a team that wasn't going to lose. And I hadn't seen that in Game 1 and 2.

"We were thinking the crowd was going to give us that," Karl said. "They came out and basically shut the crowd up very quickly."

The advantage was 14 points with four minutes remaining in the second quarter when Jordan stepped into the zone, scoring 15 points in a row as the Bulls went into halftime ahead, 62-38.

To many, it was reminiscent of another aspect of Game 1 in that Portland series. That was the nightJordan went on a 3-point shooting spree that amazed even himself.

Seattle never cut the lead to fewer than 11 points, and by the end, the game had degenerated into the Dennis Rodman show.

He continued his goading of the Sonics' forward Frank Brickowski, who was ejected from Game 1 for rumbling with Rodman.

On Sunday, Brickowski was tossed with 5 minutes 46 seconds left in the game when he picked up a flagrant foul for flattening Rodman with a forearm to the neck. Rodman took the opportunity to smile, clap, sit down on the scorer's table and chat with Karl, and bask in the attention.

His fun doesn't stop there. While Karl talked about the "emotional or psychological barrier" his team must face, Rodman laid out his itinerary for time before Game 4 Wednesday:

"I've got a TV show tonight with Cindy Crawford, I've got to hang out with Eddie Vedder and Pearl Jam, smoke a few cigars, maybe take a Jacuzzi — by myself — and hopefully have some fun by myself."

BULLS 108, SUPERSONICS 86

CHICAGO

	Min	FG	FT	O-T	A	PF	Pts
Pippen	40	5-14	1-3	2-8	9	3	12
Rodman	31	1-3	3-6	3-10	2	4	5
Longley	28	8-13	3-4	2-3	2	5	19
Kukoc	36	4-11	5-5	1-7	7	3	14
Jordan	47	11-22	11-11	2-5	5	1	36
Kerr	25	2-4	1-1	0-2	2	2	8
Harper	1	0-0	0-0	0-0	0	0	0
Wennington	15	3-4	0-0	0-0	1	4	6
Brown	10	2-2	1-2	0-0	0	3	6
Buechler	8	1-2	0-2	0-0	0	1	2
Salley	4	0-0	0-0	0-0	0	2	0
Totals	240	38-76	25-34	10-33	28	28	108

SEATTLE

	Min	FG	FT	O-T	A	PF	Pts
Kemp	42	4-7	4-4	1-4	0	5	14
Schrempf	41	7-15	5-6	1-5	3	3	20
Johnson	3	0-0	0-0	0-0	0	0	0
Hawkins	40	2-4	7-7	0-1	2	4	12
Payton	45	7-15	5-6	2-7	9	2	19
Perkins	27	2-4	5-6	1-6	0	2	9
Askew	10	1-3	0-0	0-0	0	3	2
Brickowski	14	2-4	0-0	2-7	0	5	5
Wingate	12	2-5	0-0	0-0	0	3	5
Scheffler	3	0-0	0-0	0-0	0	0	0
Snow	3	0-1	0-0	0-2	0	2	0
Totals	240	27-60	28-31	7-32	14	29	86

Chicago	34	28	13	33—108
Seattle	16	22	23	25—86

3-Point goals— Chicago 7-15 (Jordan 3-4, Brown 1-1, Kerr 1-2, Kukoc 1-3, Pippen 1-4, Buechler 0-1); Seattle 4-16 (Wingate 1-1, Brickowski 1-2, Hawkins 1-3, Schrempf 1-5, Perkins 0-1, Askew 0-1, Payton 0-3). Technicals— Payton, Schrempf, Rodman.



Beth A. Keiser/AP Photo
Frank Brickowski was tossed out of the game for a flagrant foul on Dennis Rodman.

Pitcher's Hit in 13th Gives Angels a Lift

The Associated Press

In only his second major league game, Ryan Hancock put on a rare display of hitting, pitching and fielding Sunday that led the California Angels to an 8-6 victory over the Cleveland Indians in 13 innings.

Forced to bat because of a lineup switch, Hancock became the first Angels' pitcher to get a hit since the designated hitter rule went into effect in 1973. He singled with one out in the 13th — the first hit by an Angels' pitcher since Nolan Ryan on Sept. 30, 1972 — and scored on J.T. Snow's second home run of the game.

"I probably swung with my eyes closed," he said. "I saw the right fielder running, so I figured I better run to first base."

The Indians put their first two batters on base in the 13th before Hancock sprung off the mound, made a headfirst dive to catch Kenny Lofton's popped-up bunt, and threw to second base to double off Wayne Kirby.

"The ball kind of hung up there and gave me a chance to make the diving catch," Hancock said. "I almost didn't throw to second, but then said, 'Heck, everything else is crazy in this game, go for it.' I just reacted."

Hancock, who pitched out of a bases-loaded, two-out jam in the 12th by getting Sandy Alomar on a grounder, capped his 2⅔ scoreless innings for his first victory in

AL ROUNDUP

the major leagues.

Albert Belle hit his 24th home run for Cleveland.

White Sox 12, Orioles 9 Danny Tartabull homered and doubled during an eight-run fourth inning, and Chicago completed its first three-game sweep in Baltimore since 1987. Roberto Alomar went 0-for-4, ending his hitting streak at 22 games.

Mariners 3, Royals 2 The Seattle rookie Andy Sheets, recalled from the minors Saturday after the third baseman, Russ Davis, broke his leg, quickly atoned for a fielding error in Kansas City with a game-ending double play.

Brewers 11, Red Sox 8 Milwaukee loaded the bases in the 10th without hitting the ball out of the infield, then John Jaha tripled to the deepest part of Fenway Park. A walk, an infield single and a misplayed grounder set up Jaha. Tim Naehring hit his first career grand slam for Boston.

Rangers 8, Blue Jays 6 Juan Gonzalez hit a three-run homer as Texas completed a three-game home sweep. Gonzalez's 423-foot drive highlighted a five-run third inning.

Twins 5, Athletics 3 Scott Stahoviak hit a two-run homer and Frank Rodriguez pitched an eight-hitter as Minnesota improved its record in June to 7-2.

In a game reported in some editions Monday:

Yankees 2, Tigers 2 Dwight Gooden got his first road victory in the AL, pitching eight sharp innings in Detroit.

Smoltz Gets 12th Victory

The Associated Press

John Smoltz has not won a Cy Young Award, but after the weekend performances of Greg Maddux and Tom Glavine — who have five between them — Smoltz is the closest thing the Atlanta Braves have to a stopper.

They needed one Sunday, after consecutive poundings resulted in 32 runs by the Colorado Rockies in the first two games of a series in Denver.

NL ROUNDUP

"We'd scored enough to win the other games, but our pitching couldn't hold them," the Braves' manager, Bobby Cox, said. "We needed something good from Smoltz." They got eight shutout innings from their new ace, who wound up winning, 8-3, to improve to 12-1.

Smoltz allowed seven hits while striking out 10 to raise his league-leading total to 127. After the first two games the Braves' earned-run average had risen by the end of the third to 3.25. The Los Angeles Dodgers are now at 2.99.

Ryan Klesko had two hits including a two-run homer, his 20th, for the Braves. Jeff Blauser drove in three runs.

Dodgers 3, Reds 2 Eric Karros had three hits, including a tie-breaking RBI double in the eighth inning as Los Angeles rallied to beat visiting Cincinnati.

Astros 2, Phillies 1 Ricky Gutierrez continued his torrid hitting with a two-run single in the seventh inning, and Houston rode it to a three-game sweep at the Astrodome.

Giants 9, Cardinals 0 Allen Watson pitched seven innings and had a key RBI during a six-run San Francisco sixth to beat St. Louis.

Pirates 6, Padres 0 Danny Darwin pitched eight innings, and Pittsburgh pulled off a three-game sweep of San Diego, which committed a season-high four errors.

In games reported in some editions Monday

Mets 3, Marlins 0 Jason Isringhausen allowed six hits and struck out a career-high 10 in his first major-league shutout, and Butch Huskey homered at New York.

Cubs 4, Expos 2 Ryne Sandberg hit a three-run homer, and Steve Trachsel lowered his ERA to 2.38 for Chicago.

Sonics Watch Rodman and Not the Ball

New York Times Service

Basketball/ **TOM FRIEND**

SEATTLE — The Seattle SuperSonics stuck their goons on Dennis Rodman, and Luc Longley slipped through the spaces they left.

Seattle hip-checked Rodman so much in Sunday's game that an ignored Longley jumped from last option to second option — Michael Jordan is not about to give up his throne. The 7-foot-2-inch (2.18-meter) Australian center asked for the ball, got it and scored 19 points in the mockery that was the Bulls' 108-86 Game 3 victory.

The Sonics lined up, single file, to take their forearm shivers at Rodman, and simply forgot about Longley.

Frank Brickowski was ejected in the fourth quarter for appearing to ram Rodman's Adam's apple, and Shawn Kemp attempted a similar wrestling move with the Sonics behind by 25 points and looking for some sort of grim payback.

If anything, it illustrated how the Sonics' minds are off basketball.

Gary Payton was too busy mouthing off to Jordan, while Brickowski and Kemp were too preoccupied by Rodman's antics — and they missed an important basketball game in the process.

"Well, he ain't been a distraction to me," Payton said. "I know he's crazy, anyway."

Rodman — calling himself a "master" instigator — said he "baited" the Sonics.

"All of a sudden, they totally got out of their game," Rodman said. "Totally. They weren't even trying to play. They were just so worried about what I'm doing, and that's why I kept saying that it's all a mind game. If you get caught up in what I'm doing, you're done."

The head he climbed inside on Sunday night was Brickowski's.

"Well, I think I kept my composure," Brickowski said. "I just think he tricked the referees again. Look at the tape; judge for yourself. There was no intent to hurt him, and a flagrant foul is intent to hurt. He did not fall hard. I don't know. I'm baffled by it. I'm at a loss. I don't know what you can do if he's going to be allowed to do that and get away with it.

"Dennis doesn't try to hurt anybody out there, but he tries to trick the referees into thinking you're trying to hurt him, and he's obviously successful at it," he said.

"Look at the tape. There was no malice there. I was not trying to throw him down. He pulled me toward him, and I tried to get loose of him and push him away and he goes down like someone's trying to slam him on the ground. He made a fool out of the referees as far as I'm concerned," Brickowski said.

Rodman also toed the fringe of the free-throw line in the fourth quarter and stared — for 60 seconds — at Brickowski's flat-top haircut.

"Who knows what Dennis is doing," Brickowski said. "I doubt Dennis knows what he's doing. Am I offended by it? No. Does it get me going? No. It's part of Dennis' show, and he's welcome to it."

"Let's see if we can go out to dinner," Rodman said. "Kiss and make up or something like that."

DENNIS THE MENACE



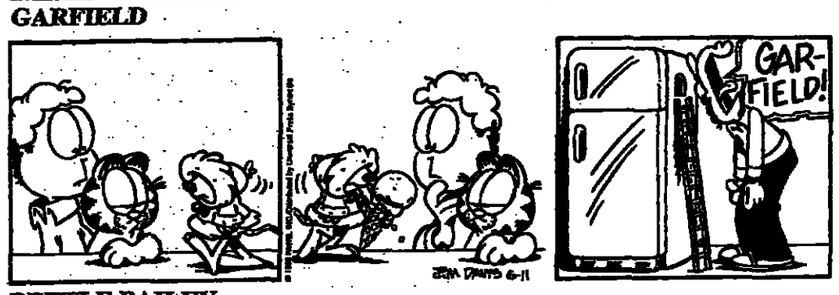
PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



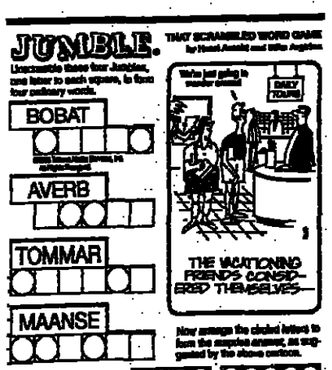
GARFIELD



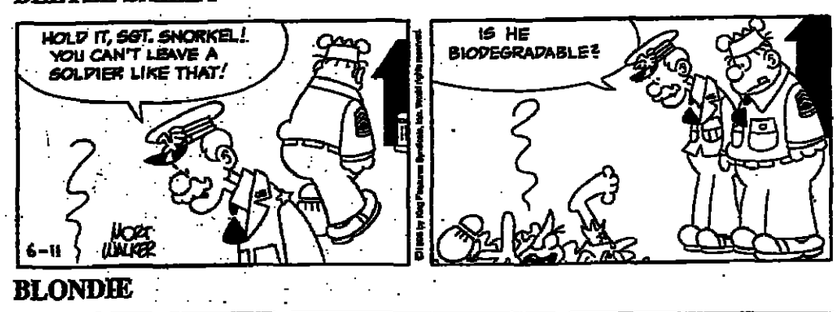
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ART BUCHWALD

Running Out of Gas

WASHINGTON — I drove to the gas station the other day. The man asked, "How much gas do you want?"

I looked at my bank book and replied, "How about five gallons?"

The man said, "What do you plan to put up as collateral?"


Buchwald

"How about my car?" I asked.

"Everybody who comes in here wants to put up his car as collateral."

"But I need gas badly. This thing won't run without it."

"You should have thought of that when you bought it."

"Will you give me five gallons for this Rolex watch?"

"All my customers try to give me Rolex watches. For gas, I want cash."

□

"Why is the gas so expensive?" I wanted to know.

"Because the refineries can't produce enough to satisfy consumer demand."

"Why not?"

"Because if they satisfied the demand, the price of gas would go down again. Gasoline producers have to eat, too."

"Maybe I could afford three gallons if you make sure not to spill any when you put it in the tank."

"O.K., but I want the money in advance. Lots of people ask me to put the gas in the tank, and when they can't pay for it I have to siphon it out. It's tough on my lungs."

□

I handed him the key to my tank.

He inserted the nozzle. I watched as the needle slowly rose on the dashboard, and I heard the joyous sound of "gurgle, gurgle, gurgle."

"Your car sure likes gas," the man said.

"It has ever since I bought it," I confessed. "But in the old days when gouging was reasonable I thought nothing of putting in a half-tank and whizzing around the Beltway without a care in the world. Now I think twice about going to the Dairy Queen. Will you check the oil and wash the windshield?"

"For a lousy $100 worth of gas! You drivers are always looking for something for nothing."

Vermeer, Box Office Hit

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — The exhibition of paintings by the Dutch master Johannes Vermeer has closed after an extra week and 438,000 visitors, a museum spokesman said.

The exhibition drew 330,000 people to the National Gallery in Washington, during its Nov. 12-Feb. 11 showing there, even though the gallery was closed for 20 of the 90 viewing days because of the federal budget crisis and two snowstorms. At the Mauritshuis, close to Vermeer's home town of Delft, 350,000 visitors had been expected in a three-month run starting March 1. But demand for tickets was so great that the museum, which built a special floating hall to house the exhibition, extended its run. The exhibition closed Sunday.

Love, Video and the Fall of Cambodian Film

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

PHNOM PENH— Filming has slowed drastically on the set of the television miniseries "Full Moon Ghost." The producer has just acquired clip-on microphones from the United States, and the actors must now take time to memorize their lines. "Everything used to be dubbed, and it didn't matter if the actors made mistakes," said the producer, Noy Rauv. "Now everybody is complaining that we are taking too long to film."

But the rest of the process is still quick. The series is being shot, like all Cambodian film, with little more than a VHS camcorder and a couple of reflector boards. Editing and post-production are minimal.

Today, a handful of television dramas like this one, along with occasional music videos, are virtually all that is left of the Cambodian movie industry, which over the past decade has experienced what is probably the fastest growth and quickest death of any in the world. From a high of 167 films produced in 1990, the number dropped to 110 in 1991, 66 in 1992, 35 in 1993 and 3 in 1994, according to The Phnom Penh Post. In 1989, 200 film companies were registered with the Government Cinema Department; last summer there were just 6. No theatrical films are being produced and marketed today, according to people in the film world.

During Cambodian film's brief moment at the beginning of this decade, 50 movie houses were each packing in up to 800 people a day in the capital city alone. But too many of the films had similar love-story plots. Then along came video pirates, an influx of films from other Asian countries and a proliferation of television sets.

In May 1993, when the Phnom Penh Cinema screened "Black Lady," the last Cambodian-made film to be shown in the city, only 20 people came to see it.

During the 1960s and early '70s, Cambodian cinema was known primarily for the vanity productions of King Norodom Sihanouk — who starred along with his relatives, retainers and invited diplomats. But by 1975, Cambodian filmmaking had been annihilated by the mad agrarian reformers of the Khmer Rouge. From 1975 to 1979, that radical Maoist regime caused the deaths of more than a million people, targeting in particular the educated classes and killing off 90 percent of the country's artists, actors, musicians, dancers and teachers.


Darren Whiteside/Agence France-Presse
Cameraman on a documentary shoot, about all that's left of film industry.

Starting in 1979, and for the first years of freedom, people starved for entertainment gathered under the stars for all-night productions of local dramas called *lakhon bassac*, their children sleeping beside them on mats.

Then the video camera arrived.

Around 1988, well-to-do refugees began returning for visits from the United States and leaving VHS camcorders behind with their relatives. Amateurs went wild, turning out hundreds of nearly identical movies, and small movie theaters in which patrons sat on rows of benches opened all over the country.

The filmmakers, inventing scripts as they went along, worked as fast as the cameras could roll, on budgets of $2,000 or $3,000 and on schedules measured in weeks. A few people would provide all the voices, dubbing two or three characters per story. Mae Moen, one of the busiest performers, claimed to have been in 80 productions in two years, her voice changing from video to video. Such well-known names had more work than they could handle, and they quickly became stars.

"They would contract with about 10 productions at the same time, and then they would choose which one they would go to," said Phin Chanda, one of the industry's failed entrepreneurs, who made only one film. "So my film took one year to finish because the stars were not available."

Phin emerged from the ordeal chastened. "It is not so easy to make money," she said.

Her experience was typical. When she began, the movie business looked like fast money. But by the time her film was done, audiences had lost interest, and video pirates were undercutting the market.

Meanwhile, audiences had grown tired of seeing the same story over and over. (Political films, like Ivon Hem's 1989 movie about Pol Pot, leader of the Khmer Rouge, were an anomaly; what audiences craved were romances.) "There was only one subject: love, love, love," said Dy Soknath, deputy director of TVK, a government-run television station. "They fall in love with each other, they walk across the garden, and then they suffer. That was the only subject of Cambodian films."

Phin agreed. Her film, "Oh! The Legacy of Love!," was exactly like all the others. By the time she was ready to distribute it, at the end of 1990, television sets were spreading, bringing large audiences in homes and cafés. Even in villages without electricity, people were watching battery-powered black-and-white sets. And films from Thailand, Hong Kong and Taiwan had captured the national fancy.

The collapse of the Cambodian film industry was rapid. Most actors, directors and crews returned to their lives as teachers, waitresses, clerks and government workers. But some struggled on. The most popular personalities now tour on stage in the United States, France and Australia, where Cambodians refugees have become more affluent than the relatives they left behind and have more money to spend on entertainment.

These actors and actresses can also be spotted today in parks in Phnom Penh, pantomiming to the sounds of cassette players and making music videos that are sold here and in Cambodian neighborhoods abroad.

The cost for the one-day shoot might be $20 each for an actor, actress and camera operator, plus lunch and transportation.

With copyright laws weak and mostly ignored, Phin said, the music videos often pirate popular songs without compunction. But the weakness of those laws also means that the video makers themselves soon lose control of their product.

So far, American films have found little place in the Cambodian television market, which remains entranced by productions from neighboring Asian countries.

Him Suong, a department director at TVK, said that his station had screened only occasional American films — James Bond, Rambo, a vampire movie — and that they were viewed as curiosities. "People like them because they are something unusual," he said.

Asked to name the most popular American actor in Cambodia, he apologized, saying he could not remember any names.

"Schwarzenegger?" he was asked.

"Schwarzenegger?" he replied.



San Marcovich/Reuters
GREATEST OF EASE — Ben Stiller and Janeane Garofalo, co-hosts of the 1996 MTV Movie Awards, descending to the stage in a spoof of "Mission Impossible." The taped show will be broadcast Thursday.

PEOPLE

WHAT'S the difference between power and mere influence? The way Time magazine breaks it down, it's the difference between **President Bill Clinton** and **Vice President Al Gore**, between **Bill Gates**, chairman of Microsoft, and **Louis Farrakhan**, the leader of the Nation of Islam. The magazine lists its 10 "most powerful" and its 25 "most influential" people. The 10 most powerful, ranked in order of importance, were: Clinton; Gates; **Alan Greenspan**, chairman of the Federal Reserve; media mogul **Rupert Murdoch**; Disney's **Michael Eisner**; General Electric's chief executive, **Jack Welch**; **Andrew Grove**, the head of Intel; General Motors' **Jack Smith**; Fidelity's chief, **Ned Johnson**, and **New Gingrich**, the speaker of the House of Representatives. The 25 most influential, which weren't ranked, ranged from millionaires to those who make do on a teacher's salary. The list also included Gore and Farrakhan.

□

In a hot airport hangar in Santa Monica, California, over a rumbling sound system, hundreds gathered to remember **Timothy Leary**, the guru of self-indulgence. The actress **Winona Ryder** remembered Leary as a loving godfather, stepson **Zach Leary** recalled him a patient teacher, and a former Harvard colleague, **Ram Dass**, called him a lifelong spiritual friend. "If you think of life as one long acid trip, Timothy couldn't have been better prepared," said Dass, a/k/a **Richard Alpert**, who was exiled with Leary from Harvard after using students in psychedelic drug experiments. Leary, 75, died May 31.

□

A group of young artists erected a huge metal sculpture on the Champs-Elysées in Paris overnight, in a cheeky addition to a public show by some of the greatest sculptors of the 20th century. The 6-meter (20-foot) sculpture took morning strollers by surprise. The police announced that it would be removed immediately. It briefly shared the limelight with the show "Fields of Culture," including pieces by **Picasso, Moore, Rodin** and **Léger** among others.

□

Prince Philip, husband of **Queen Elizabeth II**, celebrated his 75th birthday Monday by opening an exhibition at Windsor Castle on his half-century of public life. He married Elizabeth in 1947, five years before she acceded to the throne.

□

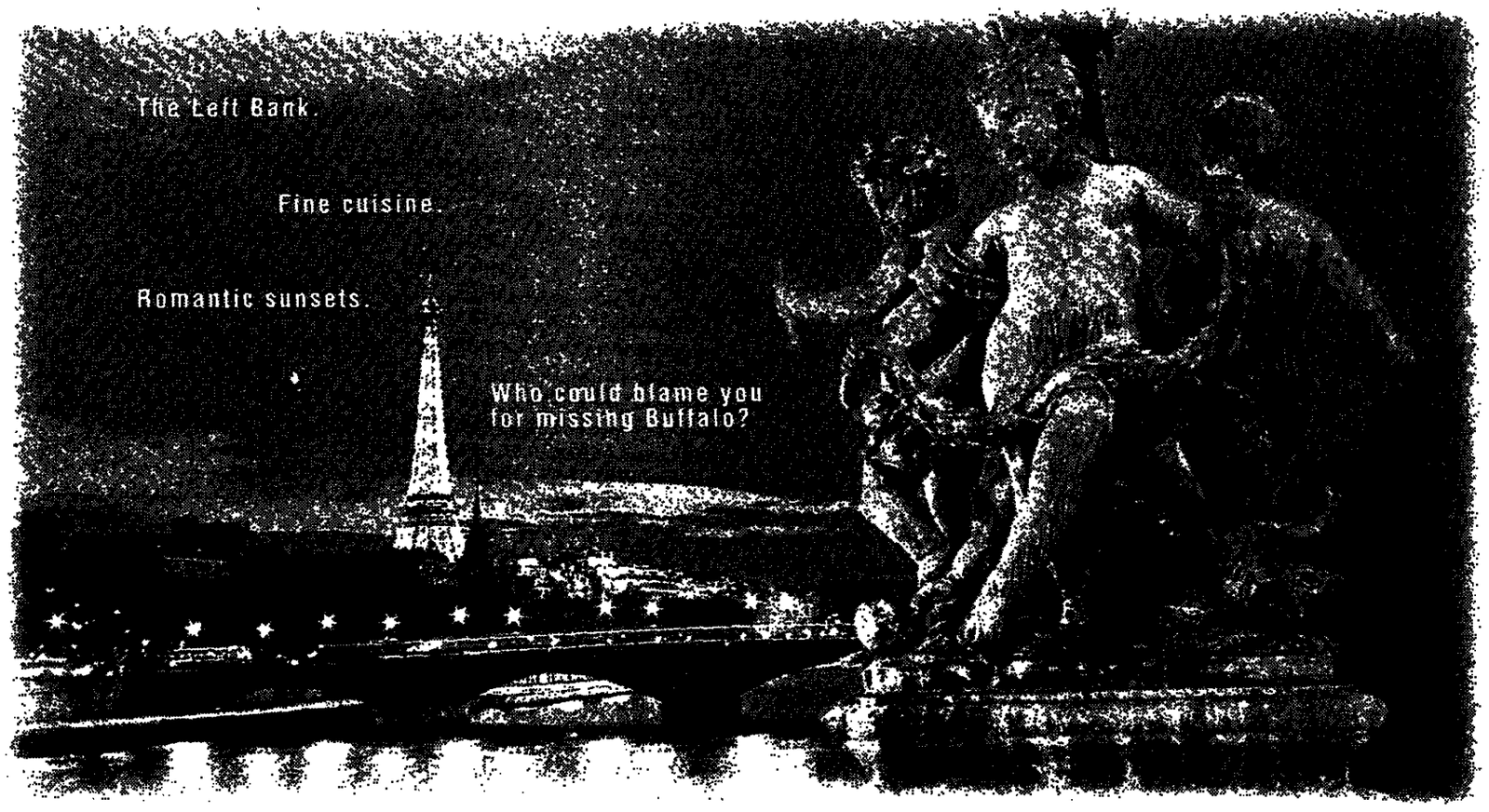
Prime Minister John Major has turned down an offer to appear naked in Cosmopolitan magazine next month when it re-launches the nude male pinup after a gap of 20 years. Cosmo said Monday that Major, dubbed the gray man of British politics, was among 30 men approached for the feature in the July issue. Most refused but two Englishmen, an American and a Frenchman agreed. Their identities were not revealed.

□

The mind behind Babe the talking pig and road warrior Mad Max has been honored by his native Australia. **George Miller** was named an Officer of the Order of Australia for his services to filmmaking. Miller was a practicing physician in 1972 when he and a friend produced a short film that won several awards in Australia. Encouraged by his success, he left medicine and went on to direct and co-write the Mad Max trilogy, which stars **Mel Gibson**.

□

Alfred Hitchcock's nose isn't up for grabs, his family claims in a lawsuit against the makers of Breathe Right nasal strips for using the image in advertising. Hitchcock's daughter, **Patricia Hitchcock O'Connell**, and granddaughter **Kathleen O'Connell Fiala**, say two Minnesota companies made consumers believe the late director was speaking to readers of the advertisement and promoting the product. The suit says the ads showed a nasal strip across Hitchcock's distinctive nose in print ads and seeks unspecified damages and an injunction barring further unauthorized use of Hitchcock's image.



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